



AMMAN NEW YORK

THREE WEEKLY FLIGHTS
WEDNESDAY THURSDAY SATURDAY

DEP. AMMAN 05:45 05:55 23:59
ARR. NEW YORK 15:10 15:10 SUN. 15:10
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AIR FRANCE
ASK THE WORLD OF US

Volume 18 Number 5466

AMMAN SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1993, JUMADA AL THANI 6, 1414

Price: 150 Fils

Abu Nowar: No separate peace treaty

DOHA (Petra) — Information Minister Maan Abu Nowar has said Jordan would not sign a bilateral peace agreement with Israel and described reports in Israeli media on this subject as false and fabricated. In an interview with the Qatari Arabic daily Al Arab, Dr. Abu Nowar said Jordan "seeks a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict based on international legitimacy and United Nations Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425 and the land-for-peace principle." He noted that Jordan has signed an agenda with Israel covering important issues to be discussed between the two sides. Such issues include the restoration of Jordanian territories occupied by Israel and water, environment, refugees and security issues. Dr. Abu Nowar emphasised the need for closer inter-Arab coordination, particularly at this delicate stage, and called for rebuilding Arab solidarity. He praised Qatar's policy on inter-Arab reconciliation and its efforts to ensure inter-Arab accord. "Qatar's position in this respect is not new since Qatar has always sought to base Arab relations on mutual respect and sincere cooperation," Dr. Abu Nowar said.

Russian vice-president arrives for talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Russia's First Vice President Vladimir Chomko arrived here Friday at the head of an economic and trade delegation on a several-day visit to Jordan for talks with senior Jordanian officials on bilateral cooperation. Mr. Chomko will take part in the first Jordanian-Russian meeting, organised by the Hashemite Association for International Economic Cooperation. The Russian official was received by Information Minister Maan Abu Nuwar, Minister of Industry and Trade Bassam Al-Saker, Justice, Minister Rateb Al Wazani and senior officials.

Cyprus offers to host Israel-PLO talks

NICOSIA (AP) — Cyprus has offered to host part of the peace negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Foreign Minister Alecos Michalides said Friday. Mr. Michalides, who returned from a visit to Israel the previous day, said his Israeli counterpart, Shimon Peres, welcomed the Cypriot proposal as "a very good idea."

'Libya will never surrender suspects'

MANAMA (AFP) — Libya will never hand over the two suspects of the 1988 Lockerbie bombing, even if it came under nuclear attack, senior Libyan diplomat Ibrahim Al Besbari said Friday. By tightening the U.N. sanctions against Libya, the United States, Britain and France "have closed the door to any option for judging the two accused Libyans outside Libya, even if these countries drop an atomic bomb on us," Mr. Besbari told the London-based daily Al Hayat. "Thousands of Libyans are dying because of these unfair sanctions but we are ready to hold on another hundred years."

Bill offered against boycott participants

WASHINGTON (R) — A bill to bar U.S. military equipment and services to any country that participates in the Arab economic boycott against Israel was introduced on Thursday in the House of Representatives. "The purpose of this legislation is to send a signal to those nations and international organisations that continue to support the Arab boycott against Israel that the time has come to change," said New York Republican Ben Gilman.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جordan Times جريدة يومية مستقلة تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية الرأي

EXTENSION OF PALESTINIAN EMBROIDERY EXHIBIT

Due to the high turnout, it has been decided to extend the closing date of the Palestinian Embroidery Exhibit of the Friends Committee of Ina'sh El Usra Society

Currently held at the Royal Cultural Centre, till Monday evening, Nov. 22, 1993.

Senate appointment sets stage for 12th Parliament

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — With the issuance on Thursday of a Royal Decree naming 40 members of the Upper House Parliament (Senate); the stage has been set for the convening of Parliament on Tuesday.

During Tuesday's joint session of the Senate and the Lower House, His Majesty King Hussein will deliver the speech from the Throne that details government policies in the next stage.

Twenty-three of the 40 senators are newcomers. The Senate includes five former prime ministers; Bahjat Al Tahouni, Ahmad Al Lawzi, Zeid Rifai, Mudar Badran and Ahmad Obeidat, as well as incumbent Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali.

Newcomers include former Prime Minister Zeid Rifai. Among the senators who were not reappointed are two

party secretaries: Akef Al Fayed of the Al Watan Party and Ishak Farhan of the Islamic Action Front (IAF).

Nawaf Al Oadi, who ran for elections in the Northern Bedouin district and won, was also replaced.

Also replaced was president of the Centre for the Study of Freedoms, Democracy and Human Rights in the Arab World, Najib Al Rashdan, whose daughter Nai'a, a leading woman activist, took his seat, bringing to two the number of the women in the senate.

The other woman Senator is incumbent Laila Sharaf, a former minister of information.

Among the newcomers are two serving ministers, Maan Abu Nuwar (Information) and Jawad Al Anani (Prime Ministry Affairs).

Also joining the new senate is Abdul Latif Arabyat, the Muslim Brotherhood speaker

of the Lower House for the last three years who failed to win reelection.

According to the Constitution, members of the Senate are chosen by the King from former high-ranking officials or personalities that contributed great services to the country. It has been customary that the Senate would include representatives of Jordan's geographical areas.

Accordingly, the bedouin regions are represented by Mashour Abu Tayeh (South), Sitan Al Madi (North) and Sami Al Fayed (Centre). In addition to Dr. Arabyat, two former members of Parliament joined the Senate. They are Thouqan Al Hindawi, a former deputy prime minister and education minister, and Marwan Al Hmoud, also a former minister.

One former intelligence chief, Nafeer Rashid, retained his seat. Two others, Mohammad Rasoul Kilani and Tareq Al Azaeddin.

The new senate includes 20 former ministers. They are: Ahmad Tarawneh (Justice);

Izzeddin Mufti (Finance); Abdullah Salah (foreign affairs); Thouqan Hindawi (education); Habes Majali (defence); Amer Khammash (Royal Court); Jamal Naser (justice); Salem Masaedah (interior/justice/finance); Ma'n Abu Nuwar (information); Kamel Abu Jaber (foreign affairs); Marwan Hmoud (agriculture and municipal and rural affairs); Abdul Azz Al Khayat (Awqaf); Rajai Musheer (trade) Kamel Sharif (Awqaf); Said Tal (education); Tamer Hikmat (information, culture and tourism); Jawad Anani (labour and trade); Laila Sharaf (information); Nasreddin Al Assad (higher education); and Jawad Shoubi (interior).

Among those who left the Senate is General Khalid Al Tarawneh; who ran for elections for the Lower House from Karak but lost. Former ministers who lost seats include: Subhi Amin Amr, Ibrahim Ayyoub, Jafar Al Shami, Omar Al Nabulsi, Ishak Al Farhan, Marwan Al Qassem, and Ibrahim Izzeddin.

Following is the full Senate: Abdin Salam Al Majali (new), Bahjat Al Tahouni, Ahmad Al Lawzi, Zeid Al Rifai (new), Mudar Badran, Ahmad Obeidat, Ahmad Tarawneh (new); Izzeddin Al Mufti (new), Abdullah Salah, Thouqan Hindawi (new), Habes Majali, Amer Khammash, Jamal Naser (new), Salem Masaedah, Ma'n Abu Nuwar (new), Kamel Abu Jaber (new), Marwan Al Hmoud (new), Abdul Azz Al Khayat (new), Rajai Musheer (new), Kamel Sharif, Tamer Hikmat (new), Jawad Al Anani (new), Laila Sharaf, Nasreddin Al Assad (new), Abdul Latif Arabyat (new), Jawdat Al Shoubi (new), Mohammad Odeh Al Qura'an, Nazif Rashid, Daoud Hamanah, Abdul Majid Shou

man, Ahmad Saad Al Adwan, Ashraf Al Kurdi (new), Hamad Maa'itah (new), Ghaidh Shbeilat (new), Sami Mithqal Al Fayez (new), Makhour Abu Tayeh (new), Nai'a Rashdan (new), and Sitan Mi

jhem Al Madi (new).

Following are those who were replaced:

Akef Al Fayez, Bashir Al Sabagh, Subhi Amin Amr, Ibrahim Ayyoub, Akram Zae'iter, Mohammad Rasoul Al Khammash, Jafar Al Shami, Omar Al Nabulsi, Ishak Al Farhan, Marwan Al Qassem, Ibrahim Izzeddin, Jumaa Hamad, Barjas Al Hadid, Mohammed Ali Budeir, Hamad Al Farhan, Nawaf Al Oadi, Najib Al Rashdan, Khalid Tarawneh, Tareq Al Azaeddin, Amin Shueir, Husni Ayesh, Khalaf Abu Nuwar, and Ibrahim Taqqidine.

Mr. Ahmad Lawzi retained his post as speaker of the Senate.

Masri favourite for House speaker

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Former Prime Minister and Amman MP Taber Masri appears set to win the speakership of the Lower House of Parliament when the House convenes Nov. 23 barring any last minute alliances against his nomination, most parliamentary observers believe.

Mr. Masri, who has yet to officially announce his candidacy, was apparently assured of the support of a bloc of 30-35 deputies of the Lower House which, even though not enough to guarantee his success in the first round of voting, would almost confirm him as the leader of the House in a second round of voting. According to House internal rules the contender for the speakership has to secure no less than 41 votes to win in the first round or a simple majority in a rerun.

With the formal announcement of the formation of three parliamentary blocs — with a total of 44 deputies — Mr. Masri, according to observers, is not likely to gain the required 41 votes in the first round.

The 18-member Islamic Action Front (IAF) parliamentary bloc has already nominated Tafieh deputy Abdullah Akaleh for the speakership post.

Mr. Akaleh, a former minister of education and an incumbent, is the IAF deputy secretary general.

Another 18-member bloc, which was formally named the National Action Front (NAF), has yet to name its candidate for speaker but, according to parliamentary sources, is expected to propose Zaqqa' deputy Abdul Jammo, a Circassian, as a

contender for the post.

The eight-member Jordan National Front (JNA), headed by Irbid deputy Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh, was also announced as a formal parliamentary bloc but has not yet fielded a candidate for the speakership.

If the IAF, NAF and JAA

put their 44-member weight against Mr. Masri and in support of another candidate in the second round of voting, Mr. Masri could technically lose.

But most parliamentary sources and observers expect that the IAF parliamentary bloc, in case its candidate Akaleh lost in the first round, would more likely support Mr. Masri's bid than that of Sheikh Jammo if only because Jammo's bloc, the NAF, is expected to give Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali's government a vote of confidence. The IAF, according to IAF insiders, is expected to withhold confidence from Dr. Majali's government.

Mr. Masri, however, could also lose if Mr. Akaleh decided to go to the second round and the NAF made a deal with the Islamists over the confidence vote.

The sources, commenting on the outcome of Mr. Juppe's brief visit to Jordan Thursday afternoon following talks with Syrian leaders in Damascus, described the minister's meeting with His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan as highly positive.

"Mr. Juppe left Amman highly satisfied that Jordan now stands ready to increase its involvement in regional economic cooperation envisaged under the multilateral phase of the peace process," one source told the Jordan Times.

Mr. Juppe, addressing a press conference at Marku airport shortly before his departure for Lebanon, said France was offering its "help to advance the peace process" and create "a positive atmosphere" for the peace negotiations to achieve success.

He reiterated his country's total support for the Sept. 13 accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Juppe finds Jordan ready for increased regional cooperation France understands Jordan's burden of foreign debt, will help through Paris Club

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe, who wound up a trip to the Middle East after talks with Lebanese leaders Friday, has found Jordan highly receptive to the concept of regional economic cooperation now that progress has been made in the two-year-old Middle East peace process, official and diplomatic sources said Friday.

The sources, commenting on the outcome of Mr. Juppe's brief visit to Jordan Thursday afternoon following talks with Syrian leaders in Damascus, described the minister's meeting with His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan as highly positive.

"Mr. Juppe left Amman highly satisfied that Jordan now stands ready to increase its involvement in regional economic cooperation envisaged under the multilateral phase of the peace process," one source told the Jordan Times.

France is Jordan's second largest creditor, holding about \$900 million of the Kingdom's \$6.88 billion foreign debts. The U.S. ranks as the first with \$950 million.

France will be offering about 80 million French francs (JD 10 million) in direct financial aid to Jordan for the year 1994. A related protocol is expected to be signed during the visit of a French delegation to Jordan next month.

Mr. Juppe said France was one of the prime movers behind a European Community (EC) programme for economic development in the Middle

East. The programme, worth one billion European Currency Units (about \$1.2 billion), will include Jordan and will be implemented when "substantial progress" has been achieved in the peace process, he said.

No further details of the programme were immediately available.

Reporting on his visit to Damascus, Mr. Juppe said he found the Syrian leaders "very keen on seeing progress in the peace process" and called for Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights in return for Damascus normalising diplomatic, political, commercial and touristic relations with the Jewish state.

He denied that he sought to set up a summit meeting between Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and that Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres had requested that he exert efforts towards this end.

Sources close to Mr. Juppe said the minister left Damascus with "mixed feelings" after his talks with Mr. Assad and his Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharra.

"The impression is that Syria is going to take its own time" in the peace process, said one source. "President Assad rejected all reports of secret negotiations with Israel and insisted that the peace negotiations continue along the Madrid formula."

(Continued on page 10)

PLO lists 3 problems in talks with Israel

CAIRO (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) negotiator Nabil Shaath has said three issues remained to be solved in talks on Israeli withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho: Control of border crossing, defining Jericho, and release of Arab prisoners.

Mr. Shaath told a news conference after three days of secretive talks with Israeli officials that they had agreed many other points and he was optimistic a deal would be signed in time for the withdrawal to begin on schedule on Dec. 13.

He said the two sides had agreed that the only permanent military installations Israel would keep would be inside Jewish settlements.

"There will be Israeli military forces within the settlement areas," Dr. Shaath said. "There will be no Israeli military installations outside these areas."

Two days after the signing ceremony the Dahaf Institute found 61 per cent of Israeli Jews backed the agreement for limited autonomy.

He added that the two sides were still discussing the size

and make-up of patrols outside the settlements and arrangements to protect Jews using one or two east-west roads in Gaza that provide the shortest routes between their homes and Israel.

He said Jewish settlers would have "absolutely the right" to carry weapons outside their settlements.

Dr. Shaath said there had been progress on the transfer of civil authority to Palestinians and resolving fishing rights, civil aviation rights, and access to radio and television frequencies.

But he said there were "three major areas of difficulty," that had to be settled by Dec. 13, the deadline set in a historic declaration of principles signed by the PLO and Israel in September.

"Control of crossing points over the Jordan River into the Jericho area of the West Bank and into the Gaza Strip from Israel and Egypt.

(Continued on page 2)

3 convicts, including a woman, executed

AMMAN (J.T.) — Three people convicted of murder in three separate cases were hanged at Swaqa prison south of Amman at dawn Thursday.

One of the three was a 26-year-old woman identified only as T. S. who, according to the court verdict, had poisoned her husband Mohammad Fahd with pesticides mixed with juice.

The woman was said to have hit her husband on the head with a heavy brick to make sure that he was dead.

She later set fire to the house in a bid to conceal the trace of the crime. She confessed to committing the murder during investigations and in court.

According to reports, the woman frequently quarrelled with her husband and had an extra-marital affair.

(Continued on page 2)

Army orders crackdown on settler violence

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

occupied territories on Thursday fearing an escalation in the tense final weeks of autonomy negotiations before the army is scheduled to start withdrawing from Gaza and Jericho on Dec. 13.

"I understand your reactions," Gen. Barak told settlers south of Jerusalem on the West Bank, state radio reported. "But the army will not allow you to take the law into your own hands."

Settlers seeking revenge for the killing of Israelis have shot and wounded a dozen Palestinians and damaged hundreds of cars and Arab property in the last three weeks.

Meanwhile, the head of the army's education

France to expel Kurds after anti-PKK swoop

PARIS (AFP) — France will expel some of the 101 suspected Kurdish activists arrested in a country-wide sweep on Thursday because their residence permits are not in order, the interior ministry said.

During raids carried out in the Paris area, Marseille, Lyon and other cities, police found firebomb-making equipment and material for forging identity papers, the ministry said.

Documents were found showing Kurdish militants were extorting funds from the Turkish community "on a large scale" to finance the guerrilla activities in Turkey of the separatist Kurdish Labour Party (PKK), the ministry said.

The documents also showed the existence of "clandestine immigration networks."

The ministry said recent Kurdish attacks in France were "intolerable" and that it was "unacceptable that foreigners living under the protection of French law carry out terrorist or illegal actions."

Authorities said the swoop was ordered after intelligence reports showed that Kurds in France were about to launch a new, more violent campaign.

French foreign ministry

spokesman Richard Duque accused some of those arrested of showing "solidarity for taking French nationals hostage in Turkey," a reference to four French people kidnapped and held by Kurds for 18 days in July.

On June 24, five Kurds briefly seized about 10 people at the Turkish consulate in Marseille and a PKK commander attacked Turkish airlines office and cultural centre in the eastern city of Lyon.

There have been repeated petrol bomb attacks on the Bosphorus Bank branch here, police said. Four people were injured, one of them seriously, in an Oct. 29 attack on the Turkish bank.

The foreign ministry spokesman said France did not consider that the PKK represented the aspirations of the Kurdish people and had condemned "PKK acts of terrorism" on several occasions.

Police say the PKK is active among Turkish Kurds living in France, Germany and Britain, and forces Kurdish businessmen in Europe to pay "revolutionary taxes" to fund its armed struggle.

Accounts seized during

Thursday's raids were being analysed for clues to this protection racket, police said.

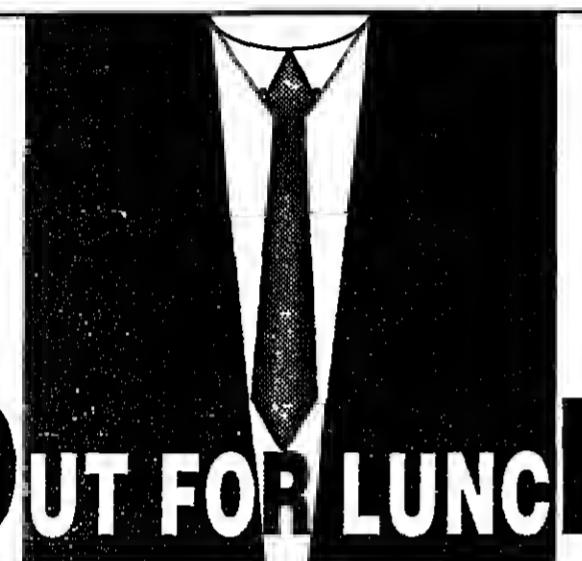
Turkish Kurdish families have told French and German authorities that their sons were recruited in Europe and sent to fight with the guerrillas in Turkey.

While France has friendly relations with Turkey, President Francois Mitterrand and his wife Danielle, a veteran human rights campaigner, have shown sympathy for the Kurdish cause.

The police action came nine days after similar raids in six French cities against suspected Algerian Muslim fundamentalists, underscoring the conservative government's pledge to crack down on crime and foreign subversives operating in France.

Eighty-eight Algerians suspected of having ties to the country's fundamentalist Muslim insurgency and of plotting to harm French interests were taken in for questioning. Three were later arrested on terrorism charges, and four were expelled.

A police source said there was fear of renewed attacks by Kurdish militants.



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PROGRAMME TWO

17:30 Pif Et Hercule
L'Ecole Des Fous
Beaumanoir
News in French
19:00 News in French
19:15 News in French
20:00 News in French
20:30 News in Arabic
The Fanelli Boys
Da Best's On
21:00 Perspective
News in English
22:00 Feature Film: "Criminal Behavior"
22:20 Feature Film: "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints" Tel. K2303, A54932
Church of Nazarene Tel. 675691.

PRAYER TIMES

04:43 Fajr
06:03 (Sunrise) Duha
06:21 Dhulhu
11:21 Asr
14:14 Magrib
17:59 Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swiflet, Tel. 58740
Churches of God Church, Tel. 622785
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Terranossa Church Tel. 622366

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 635541
Anglican Church Tel. 630851. Tel. 625433
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751
Ammar International Church Tel. 652526
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 824328
German-speaking Evangelical Congregation Tel. 684195
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. K2303, A54932
Church of Nazarene Tel. 675691.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Temperature will continue to rise with clouds appearing at different altitudes. and winds will be southeasterly light to moderate. In Aqaba, it will be dusty. winds will be northerly moderate to active and seas calm.

Min./Max. temp.
Ammun 12 24
Aqaba 15 27
Deserts 9 22
Jordan Valley 14 21

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Jamil Tarif 797411
Dr. Abdu Al Hikim 685436
Dr. Fayed Al Dabbas 759155
Dr. Mukhlis Mazzrahi 821425
First Pharmacy 661912
Ferdous Pharmacy 779336
Al Asema Pharmacy 637055
Nairoukh Pharmacy 623672
Al Salam Pharmacy 636730
Yacoub Pharmacy 634945
Shmeissani Pharmacy 637660
Najib Pharmacy 847632

IBBD:
Dr. Mohammad Al Khalil 277757
Ammun 12 24
Aqaba 15 27
Deserts 9 22
Jordan Valley 14 21

ZARQA:
Dr. Samir Al Lawi 686811
Khalilah Pharmacy 985417

EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre 637111
Civil Defence Department 661111
Civil Defence Immediate Rescue 630341
Civil Defence Emergency 199
Rescue Police 192, 821111, 837777
Fire Brigades 751521
Blood Bank 843402
Highway Police 896390
Traffic Police 896391
Public Security Department 655811
Hotel Complaints 655812
Police Complaints 661176
Water and Sewerage Complainants 997407
Ammun Municipality 661925
Amal Hospital 674155
Amman Municipality 787111
Telephone Information (directory assistance) 121
Overseas Calls 0102301
Central Amman Telephone Repairs 623101
Abdul Telecommunications 661101
Jordan Television 773111
Radio Jordan 774111
Water Authority 6801101
Jordan Electricity Authority 815615
Electric Power Company 636381
RJ Film Information 0853200
Queen Alia Int'l. Airport 18653200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:
Hussein Medical Centre 813811-32
Khalidi Maternity 1. Ann 642811-2
Khalidi Maternity 2. Ann 642411-2
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362
Malha, J. Amman 661614-0
Palestine, Shmeissani 664171-4
Shmeissani 669131-5
Umm Umar Hospital 669131-5
Um Umar Hospital 669131-5
Al-Masri Hospital 662727-0
The Islamic, Abdali 661273-7
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664143-6
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 777101/3
Al-Ba'ath, J. Al-Sharikh 751111-26
Army, Marka 891611-15
Queen Alia Hospital 612340-1
Amal Hospital 674155
ZARQA:
Zarqa Govt. Hospital 0199883323
Zarqa National Hospital 0199885641
Im Sina Hospital 019988732
Al Ilala Modern Hospital 0199889901

IBRIK:
Princess Beema Hospital 0121275555
St. George Catholic Hospital 0121275275
Ibn Al-Nafees Hospital 012127100
AQABA:
Princess Haya Hospital 013141111

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. 18133200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

06:30	... Jakarta, Singapore (RJ)	Beirut (RJ)
07:30	... Aqaba, London (RJ)	Amman (RJ)
07:30	... Amsterdam (KLM)	Cairo (RJ)
07:30	... Paris, Brussels (RJ)	Beefs (RJ)
07:30	... Geneva, Madrid (RJ)	Carrot (RJ)
07:30	... London (RJ)	Cream (RJ)
07:30	... Cairo (RJ)	Cauliflower (RJ)
07:30	... Lahore (RJ)	Clementine (RJ)
07:30	... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)	Cucumbers (large) (RJ)
07:30	... Jeddah (RJ)	Cucumbers (small) (RJ)
07:30	... Damascus (RJ)	Eggplant (RJ)
07:30	... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)	Feta (RJ)
07:30	... Karachi, Ouba (RJ)	Garlic (RJ)
07:30	... Beirut (RJ)	Grape (RJ)
07:30	... Colombo (RJ)	Grapefruit (RJ)
07:30	... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)	Ginger (RJ)
07:30	... Cairo (RJ)	Lemon (RJ)
07:30	... London, Berlin (RJ)	Marrow (large) (RJ)
07:30	... Frankfurt, Vienna (RJ)	Marrow (small) (RJ)
07:30	... London (RJ)	Mushrooms (RJ)
07:45	... Dubai (RJ)	Onions (green) (RJ)
07:45	... Damascus, Paris (AF)	Orange (RJ)
07:45	... Amsterdam (KLM)	Onion (dry) (RJ)
07:45	... Cairo (MS)	Onion (green) (RJ)
07:45	... Dubai (RJ)	Pepper (hot) (RJ)
07:45	... Tokyo (RJ)	Potato (RJ)
07:45	... Amman (RJ)	Tomato (RJ)
07:45	... Cairo (MS)	Spinach (RJ)

DEPARTURES
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

06:30	... Paris, Damascus (AF)	Arr. Damascus 5:00 p.m. every Monday
06:30	... Amsterdam (KLM)	Dep. Damascus 7:30 a.m. every Sunday
06:30	... Cairo (MS)	Arr. Amsterdam 5:00 p.m. every Sunday

MARIA RAILWAY TRAIN

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

06:30	... Beirut (RJ)	Apple 750/450
06:30	... Aqaba, London (RJ)	Banana 600
06:30	... Paris (KLM)	Banana (Mehmoudi) 600
06:30	... Geneva, Madrid (RJ)	Beefs 700/400
06:30	... London (RJ)	Carrot 280/150
06:30	... Cairo (RJ)	Cauliflower 340/100
06:30	... Lahore (RJ)	Clementine 180/100
06:30	... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)	Cucumbers (large) 150/100
06:30	... Jeddah (RJ)	Cucumbers (small) 200/100
06:30	... Damascus (RJ)	Eggplant 200/100
06:30	... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)	Grape 400/200
06:30	... Karachi, Ouba (RJ)	Grapefruit 180/100
06:30	... Beirut (RJ)	Ginger 400/200
06:30	... Cairo (RJ)	Lemon 150/100
06:30	... London, Berlin (RJ)	Marrow (large) 150/100
06:30	... Frankfurt, Vienna (RJ)	Marrow (small) 200/100
06:30	... London (RJ)	Mushrooms 450/200
06:30	... Dubai (RJ)	Onions (green) 550/250
06:30	... Damascus, Paris (AF)	Orange 450/250
06:30	... Amsterdam (KLM)	Onion (dry) 350/200
06:30	... Cairo (MS)	Onion (green) 350/200
06:30	... Pepper (hot) (RJ)	Pepper (hot) 350/200
06:30	... Tokyo (RJ)	Potato 350/200
06:30	... Amman (RJ)	Tomato 400/200
06:30	... Cairo (MS)	Spinach 200/100

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

JORDAN TIMES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1982

NEWS IN BRIEF

Famine fears raised in Eritrea

NAIROBI (AFP) — An Eritrean relief organisation has appealed to the government and non-governmental organisations to help avert "imminent famine" in Eritrea following failure of this year's harvest, Eritrean radio reported. The radio quoted a joint study conducted by Eritrean Agriculture Ministry and the country's grain board which, it said, "had found that almost all of Eritrea's seven provinces had lost 80 per cent of this year's harvest." It said the study predicted that the yield from this year's harvest would fall well short of the food needed to feed the population next year, despite the fact that a large area of land had been ploughed for this year's harvest and farmers had made greater effort. The study, which was conducted in more than 270 villages across Eritrea last month, said crops had failed this year "because of last year's rain came at an unexpected time and that locusts and other pests also caused great damage."

Turkey angered by Greece-Cyprus umbrella

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin said Thursday a Greek move to include Cyprus in its defence planning would have a "negative effect" on talks for a peaceful solution on the divided island. "There is a process underway for the solution of the Cyprus problem," Anatolian news agency quoted him as saying. "This kind of declaration and interference will have a negative effect." Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said on Tuesday after talks with Cypriot President Giscard D'Estaing that the defence line of Greece would include Cyprus and that any Turkish offensive would lead to war between Greece and Turkey. Mr. Cetin said the decision showed that the Greek and Greek-Cypriot side continued to deny the Turkish-Cypriot presence and to see Cyprus as a "Greek island." Turkish forces occupied the northern third of Cyprus in 1974 following a coup in Nicosia orchestrated by the military junta then ruling Greece. North Cyprus declared itself a republic in 1983 but has been recognised only by Turkey. The Turkish Foreign Ministry said the Greek government was no more constructive on the Cyprus problem than when Mr. Papandreou, elected on Oct. 10, was in power between 1981 and 1989. "Papandreou did not make any constructive contribution towards the negotiations for a resolution to the Cyprus problem the last time he was in government," spokesman Ferhat Ataman said. "The statements of the new Greek government about Cyprus, its pan-Hellenic approach, and the declaration after... Clerides's visit to Greece give us increasingly less cause for hope about the future of the negotiations," Mr. Ataman said.

WFP continues relief in southern Sudan

NAIROBI (AFP) — The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) for the first time airdropped 32 tonnes of cereal food on Friday to some 5,000 drought-stricken people at Maiwut in southern Sudan's eastern Upper Nile, WFP said in a statement released here. A further airdrop was scheduled for Saturday to give the area a 30-day food security, the statement said. The deliveries followed a just-completed six-week mission throughout southern Sudan which found Maiwut severely affected by drought. That caused crop failure and deterior

JSCEP plans environmental workshop week for women

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Society for the Control of Environmental Pollution (JSCEP), in cooperation with the German Friedrich-Naumann Foundation, is organising, within the National Environmental Information and Education Programme (NEIEP), a one-week environmental workshop for women leaders starting Nov. 20 at Ashtar Hotel in Ma'an.

Representing the Queen Alia Fund for Social Development, Noor Al Hussein Foundation, the Ministry of Education, the Professional Women's Association, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation and the media, 32 women participants will be educated on local, regional and global environmental problems including some local and international environmental disaster cases.

The 6-day intensive programme will tackle different

topics such as environmental policies in Jordan, man and nature, the local and global state of the environment, environment and population growth, environmental home management, water management and rain harvesting, agriculture and environment, solid and liquid waste in Jordan, environment and industry and trade, and human rights and the environment.

Case studies will be presented on the chlorine factory in Jordan, the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska, the Bhopal Union Carbide Factory in India, the Kharbet Al Samra Water Treatment Plant and Azraq.

Participants will be divided into working groups to analyse the cases and work to find solutions to problems presented.

The programme also includes a field trip to the water harvesting pilot project in

Government, candidates and supporters violated political rights — sociologist

By Sae'da Kilani

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The 1993 elections revealed that there were violations of the law and of political rights not only by the government but also by candidates and their supporters, according to a professor of sociology at the University of Jordan.

Referring to violations on different levels and through various means, Professor Musa Ishtawi, in a lecture at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation, Wednesday, said the "excesses" perpetrated before and during elections were "in sharp contradiction and inconsistent with one of the basic foundations of political rights: democracy."

Commenting on accusations that the government has diverted votes in favour of some candidates, he said that "there is a general impression that the government had interfered in the counting process in certain dis-

tricts.

Dr. Ishtawi proposed that the judicial authority should be the final arbiter in the case of candidates contesting the outcome of the elections and not the Parliament itself as the Constitution stipulates.

According to the sociology professor, candidates are also to be blamed. He criticised candidates for "buying votes," "public voting," providing transportation and collecting people's cards as well as the transfer of votes from one constituency to another.

He said that these pressures of exploiting some voters' wretched conditions are in complete contradiction with the individual's right to vote and freely choose his/her candidate.

Dr. Ishtawi proposed a limit on the amount of expenditures that candidates spend on their campaigns.

16.5m in Canadian aid targets economic recovery

AMMAN (J.T.) — Memorandum of understanding for two Canadian assistance programmes for Jordan, valued at Canadian dollars 16.5 million, were signed at Ministry of Planning by Andrew Robinson, the ambassador of Canada for the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and Ziad Fariz, Minister of Planning.

The two programmes compose a significant part of Canada's development assistance to Jordan for the next five years. The first one is targeted to help decrease Jordan's balance of payment deficit through financial assistance to its economic recovery programme.

This programme consists of the provision of Canadian semi-finished and manufactured goods to Jordanian importers, primarily the private sector.

The second programme is aimed at supporting Jordan's structural adjustment programme in the water sector.

It consists of the provision of 50 person months of expertise to review existing policy and organisational structure and make recommendations for the restructuring of the Minister of Water and Irrigation and its two entities, the Water Authority of Jordan and the Jordan Valley Authority.

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Exhibition of children's drawings, paintings, and photographs at YWCA premises (11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.)
- ★ Art exhibition by plastic artist Hanan Al Dasouqi at the student multi-purpose building at the University of Jordan.
- ★ The Palestinian embroidery exhibit at the Royal Cultural Centre (daily 10:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.)
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Intisar Qaddurah at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.
- ★ Art exhibition (drawing on mirrors and glass, and ceramics) by women engineers at the Jordan Engineers Association.
- ★ Art exhibition by plastic artist Anwar Haddadin at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition entitled "Mirage" by artist Alia' Al Shanti at Abd' Art Gallery — Mecca Street.
- ★ Exhibition of lithographs by a number of artists at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of coins at the Spanish Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by Iraqi artist Fahmi Al Qaysi at the Alia Art Gallery.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Ibrahim Al Nashashibi at Baladna Art Gallery (Gardens Street).
- ★ Art exhibition by Iraqi artist Rakan Dabdoub at Oftali Art Gallery (Tel. 826932).
- ★ Art exhibition by a number of artists at the Student Affairs Deanship Building at the University of Jordan.
- ★ Exhibition of recent paintings by artist Anmar Khumash at Darat Al Funun at the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabal Luweibeh. Also showing, the permanent exhibition (Saturday-Thursday 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.)

DRAMAS

- ★ Drama in Arabic entitled "He Who Strives is Rewarded" at the Royal Cultural Centre at 5:00 p.m.
- ★ Drama in Arabic entitled "The Ungracious House" at Samir Al Rifa'i Auditorium at the University of Jordan at 3:00 p.m.

AUTO SHOW

- ★ Auto show 1994 at the Amman International Auto Exhibition.

Babu K. Verghese,
Managing Director.

Cable thefts paralyse some telephone services

By Rana Husseini
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Periodically telephone cable theft occurs somewhere in the Kingdom, paralysing telephone communications within the area where cables have been stolen.

The latest incident involved five people who were arrested by Ma'an police for allegedly stealing telephone cables belonging to the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC).

He said the company imports the cables which are costly, and there is a waiting period before the purchased cables arrive.

He said the TCC is now purchasing telephone cables without copper to deter this unusual kind of theft.

Furthermore, Mr. Innab said the company has adopted new measures and techniques to replace stolen cables. When installing new cables other steps are taken to minimise the possibility of theft.

Mr. Innab did not elaborate on the amount of money the TCC loses from cable theft, but said the loss could be estimated in the thousands of dinars.

He said cable robbers work randomly and do not target a specific area. He added that they are amateurs.

Mr. Innab said there was really little the company could do other than replace the stolen cables.

These unfortunate incidents are affecting the performance of the company workers and they become frustrated because they have to leave their regular jobs and go to a different area to replace the missing cables," he said.

Turkish general ends visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief of the Turkish General Staff General Dugan Gunes Friday left Amman at the end of a several day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Abdul Hafez Miral Al Kaabneh and other senior officials. Gen. Gunes was accompanied by a Turkish military delegation.

INDO-JORDAN CHEMICALS CO. LTD.

NOTICE FOR PREQUALIFICATION OF BIDDERS FOR PHOSPHORIC ACID TRANSPORTATION

Indo-Jordan Chemicals Company Ltd. (IJC), a joint venture company between M/s. Jordan Phosphate Mines Company Ltd. (JPMC), Jordan and M/s. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd. (SPIC) India, is setting up a Phosphoric Acid Complex at Eshidiya in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The acid produced in the complex is to be transported from Eshidiya by means of road tankers to IJC's storage terminal at Aqaba from where it is to be exported. The approximate road distance between Eshidiya and Aqaba is 200 KM.

The scope of work is as follows:

Transportation of 780 M3 (equivalent to 1300 MT) of phosphoric acid solution/day from Eshidiya Storage Facility to Aqaba storage facility by means of suitable road tankers. The transportation shall be on a continuous basis with a minimum of 330 days per year for a contract period of 5 years with necessary extensions thereof.

The company intends to invite bids from internationally reputed transporters after the necessary prequalification for the above scope of work.

As part of the prequalification process, the company invites prequalification bids from suitable bidders who are capable of doing this type of work. In this connection, a prequalification document outlining the site location, brief technical details, detailed scope of the work to be done, the commercial conditions to be adhered to and the documentation to be submitted by the bidders has been prepared.

Bidders may note that their prequalification bids shall be submitted to IJC with all particulars as requested in the prequalification document on or before 2:00 p.m. on 30th Jan., 1994.

It is to be clearly understood that the final decision with regard to prequalification rests with the company.

Interested bidders may obtain the prequalification document on payment by cash/demand draft for JD200 or \$300 from the chief administration & personnel manager, IJC, 3rd floor - Delmon Building, P.O. Box 926787, Amman on any working day till Dec. 30, 1993.

Babu K. Verghese,
Managing Director.

Ministry to stock markets with new French Halibna

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Supply Saturday will stock the local markets with Halibna, the dried powdered milk made in France, following a long absence of the ministry-imported commodity from Jordan.

The announcement made Thursday said that laboratory tests on 100,000 cartons of the new Halibna were completed and the ministry has already supplied the powdered milk to the Civil and Military Consumer Corporations.

A total of 35,000 cartons of the Halibna brand imported from another source remain in the government warehouses and the ministry is arranging to re-export them

because they were rejected by consumer and dairy plants and ice cream and confection factories, the ministry said.

The ministry said in a statement that the 35,000 cartons, which are due to expire in February, were proved to be fit for consumption by the Health Ministry, the Royal Scientific Society, the University of Jordan and the Amman Municipality. But it said that the public did not purchase the milk.

Earlier press reports said that people stopped buying the milk because of a strange taste, which they found different from the powdered milk they were used to.

In its statement, the ministry said that the dairy plants

and other milk product factories turned down a ministry offer to sell them the powdered milk at cost price because they said that the ministry had made it a condition that their products should clearly state that they were made of powdered milk. Manufacturers said this labeling process would be too costly.

These factories also did not want to reduce their purchases of fresh milk from local farms.

The Halibna brand of powdered milk which the ministry was used to buying from Europe and New Zealand was sold at the subsidised price of JD. 1.1 against the regular price of JD. 1.6.

VTC to submit reorganisation draft law to new Parliament

AMMAN (Petra) — The Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) and the Ministry of Labour will submit a draft law to the new Parliament aimed at reorganising the function of the VTC and enabling it to deal with major challenges it expects in the coming years, according to VTC Director General Ahmad Atwan.

Speaking during a visit to the VTC by Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali Thursday, Dr. Atwan reviewed the VTC achievements since its establishment in 1977, emphasising that a reorganisation of the corporation's work to cope

with the growing needs in vocational training was essential.

Dr. Atwan said that an extra 30 per cent allowance on training staff's salary should be applied because some of the staff work 10 to 11 hours instructing trainees.

Referring to the 1993-1997 five-year-plan Dr. Atwan said that the VTC plans to train 72,100 individuals during this period at its different vocational centres. He said during the 1986-1993 plan the corporation trained 87,000 students.

Dr. Majali addressed the meeting attended by the VTC

Planning Committee, and called on the corporation to find a mechanism that would link its work with the academics and vocational schools of the Ministry of Education.

Trainees should be educated in skills useful to their community and be taken on field trips to agricultural and industrial concerns, said the prime minister.

Referring to the ongoing reorganisation of the public administration the prime minister said the new regulations aim to reward creative and active employees and punish those who shirk their duties by dismissing them from office.

Iranian industrial fair is postponed

AMMAN (Petra) — An Iranian industrial fair, originally scheduled to open in Amman Thursday, was postponed until Saturday due to delays in the arrival of items to go on display.

The announcement was made by the Iranian embassy on Jordan Television Thursday.

Ministry of Industry and Trade Secretary General Marwan Awad and Iranian Deputy Minister of Heavy Industries Mahdi Mufidi signed the minutes at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Mr. Mufidi earlier met

Jordan wins first place in music competition

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan won first place in an international music competition held in Cairo last week, according to National Music Conservatory Director Kifah Pakhoury, who returned home Friday after taking part in the competition. Jordanian musician Sakhr Hattar, who is also a member of the Fuheis Folklore Troupe, ranked first among 15 other Arab contestants who took part in the Cairo competition. Egypt ranked second.

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Democracy is the answer

THE United Nations Security Council's decision Thursday to keep sanctions against Iraq in place was no surprise in view of the way the cards were stacked against Baghdad on the eve of the council's session to reconsider the lifting of the sanctions. Britain had triggered the avalanche of accusations against the Iraqi regime some days before when it released aerial pictures purporting to show Iraq deploying chemical weapons against Shiites in southern Iraq last September. While these charges have yet to be confirmed, they nevertheless led the U.N. to dispatch an investigation team to both Iran and Iraq in a bid to collect evidence about the alleged use of chemical weapons.

Having used such weapons against the Kurds in 1988, the Iraqi regime continues to be the subject of suspicion that it would not hesitate to resort to weapons of mass destruction to defeat its enemies. While the charge on the deployment of chemical weapons has yet to be confirmed by U.N. investigators, the incident on the Kuwaiti-Iraqi border Tuesday, involving the forced expulsion of Kuwaiti bulldozers from the new U.N.-imposed frontier between the two countries by hundreds of Iraqi farmers, has obviously been exploited by the West and several Arab Gulf states to keep the heat on Baghdad unabated.

There is but one conclusion that can be drawn from the perpetual application of U.N.-imposed sanctions against Iraq in spite of that country's cooperation with the international organisation to effectively end its nuclear and chemical weapons programme. The level of Iraqi concessions on these counts was so broad and thorough that it led the U.N. to conclude that Baghdad no longer has any nuclear or chemical weapons programme worth investigating.

It is fair to say that even if Iraq succeeded in refuting the accusation that Iraqi forces used chemical weapons against their own people a few months ago, the anti-Iraq coalition would still orchestrate other reasons to maintain international pressure on that country. Even after all present accusations are addressed and resolved, there will come a time when the West will use the human rights card against Iraq to keep the pressure on. Unfortunately, the Iraqi government has done very little, if any, to improve its human rights record. Executions, denial of basic human rights and still the absence of pluralistic democracy are still the mainstay of the current Iraqi regime. Even more relevant, as far as the international community is concerned, than border crossings over disputed territories or the seemingly fabricated accusations that chemical weapons were used against Shiites is the level of democracy in Iraq. We hope that if and when Iraq makes a persuasive move in that direction, it will not continue to be haunted by accusations that may not be true after all.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I Arabic daily commented on a statement by the World Health Organisation (WHO) director general who stated Wednesday that certain international powers continue to prevent food and medicine supplies from reaching the sick and the children of Iraq by accusing the United States and its allies of being behind this measure. The paper said that the world powers, including Russia, have the responsibility of caring for the world and not committing genocides against peoples. Along with these allies, said the daily, are certain Arab and Islamic countries which should also be held responsible for the plight of the Iraqi people who because of shortage of medicine and food. Never in the history of the world has a nation or group of nations reached this level of baseness and barbarism that is continuously causing the death of innocent civilians, said the paper. The British, the French and the Americans seem unsatisfied with their bombing civilian targets in Iraq and destroying economic installations, they are now after the people of Iraq seeking their extermination, added the daily. The WHO director's announcement that certain powers prevent the dispatch of food and medicine to the Iraqi raises a big question mark about the so-called Western civilisation and the Western calls for respect of human rights which proved to be false slogans, the paper continued. These Western allies, the paper said, are determined to punish the Iraqi people while allowing the Zionist enemy to escape any retribution for the atrocities still being committed in the occupied Arab lands. It said that the United States and its allies are pursuing their crimes against the Iraqi people who, the paper said, are confronting and defying this barbarism and hatred and setting an example of steadfastness and courage for other peoples of the world.

Jordanian Perspective

By Dr. Musa Keilani

Upper, Lower Houses complement each other, complete post-election agenda

THE APPOINTMENT of the Upper House of Parliament on Thursday completed the last constitutional formality before Jordan's 12th Parliament could be convened with the issuance of a Royal Decree.

The composition of the Upper House indicates very clearly that a lot of thought and deliberations have gone into appointing it, not only because the Senate has to assume a higher profile role in Jordan's democratisation, but also because it had to be complementary to the Lower House elected on Nov. 8.

It could be easily seen that the Senate composition is carefully designed to make up for what could be described as some of the shortcomings in the overall shape of the Lower House in terms of legal, economic and political expertise.

The inclusion of high profile political figures, legal experts and practical economists in the Senate complements the new legislative authority. By and large, it fills in the gaps in expertise, whether regarding Jordan's political agenda in the post-election period or the Kingdom's economic priorities.

The Nov. 8 elections exposed and corrected some of the inflated figures of representation in Parliament resulting from the 1989 elections. And the appointment of the Senate now put the finishing touches for Jordanians to have a Parliament highly representative of all political colours and strata of their society, including economic forces and ideological trends.

A dissection of the new Senate will show that:

— The presence of all former Jordanian prime ministers who have dealt closely with the political evolution of the Kingdom over the years. There cannot be any doubt over their understanding of the issues that face all of us and we can rest assured that the political course of our country will be guided by experienced hands.

— There are quite a few economic experts in the Upper House, some of them closely involved in the ongoing peace process. As such, it is also an element of close comfort that if, for some reason or another, things do escape the Lower House, there are safety valves in the Senate to address them.

The awareness of the economic priorities and issues facing Jordan at the legislative level is the most essential component of the Kingdom's approach in the short, medium and long terms. As such, it was inevitable that there had to be individuals not only aware of the situation but also capable of accomplishing things in the Upper House.

— There was indeed a dearth of legal expertise in the Lower House, after some of our legal veterans lost their bid for reelection on Nov. 8. The inclusion of several professional lawyers as well as constitutional experts in the Senate addresses this shortcoming.

Needless to say, some of those experts cannot be classified as docile, willing to go along with all proposals from the government. On the contrary, they have proved to have their own minds and opinion about what is going on in Jordan, the region and the international scene. As such, the government, despite its good intentions, cannot hope to get away with whatever it proposes without having the legal safeguard incorporated into it while in the Upper House.

— At least nine senators over the age of 70 have been eased out of the Senate. With the infusion of new faces into the Senate, the average of the senators is brought down to 56 from the 64 of the 11th Parliament.

— A second woman has been appointed to the Senate, raising to three the number of women in the legislative authority. The overall picture that emerges from the composi-

tion of Parliament appears to underline a continuity of the process that was launched with the appointment of Abdul Salam Al Majali as prime minister in May this year.

In all probability, the next few days will prove out that the Majali government was not transitory. Despite some nuances here and there, which are all part of a fast-moving democratisation process, the Majali government has fulfilled one of its most difficult mandates — holding fair and free general elections.

As the Jordanian people would have it, the elections also produced a Parliament which is highly compatible with the political course the Kingdom's leadership has adopted, and this facilitates a relatively easy process for the executive authority to press ahead with another formidable task — reaching a peace accord with Israel while ensuring that the interests of all concerned are adequately addressed.

It may not be easy, but then it goes without saying that extracting an agreement from Israel would never be easy, given the realities on the ground in the Middle East and the Arab-Israeli conflict today. That is where the Majali government, or any other executive authority at that, will face the biggest challenge.

But the dominant political programmes of the deputies in the Lower House are very much in line with the policies adopted by the leadership and, as such, the government should not find it difficult to get the needed parliamentary endorsement to support its course in negotiations with Israel.

The second priority of the government is indeed to devise means to address Jordan's economic problems. For one thing, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have already given not only a clean bill of health to the Majali government, but also a certificate of excellence as was evident in the issuance of a stand-by certification of adherence to the economic restructuring programme and release of credit to develop the energy sector in October.

Obviously, amending the legal system and updating the judiciary with legislation to replace some of the archaic laws that date back to several decades is another task that awaits government action, to be followed by gradual administrative reforms to ensure optimum use of the resources available to Jordan.

In all these areas, it can be easily said, there are experienced figures in Parliament today. And that in itself is the best bet for the government to guide and be guided as it gets into the business of grappling with the issues in an era of openness and cooperation with the legislative authority.

Granted, there are strong forces in Parliament which do not look kindly upon any negotiated settlement with Israel. Again, that is part of democracy that we are living in. But if one wants to split hairs and go deep into the affair, it can be seen that the government could get between 53 to 57 votes in its favour on an issue-by-issue basis.

On the other hand, it is also heartening for us Jordanians to see that the 27 to 23 voices of dissent that could be heard in Parliament are not voices for voices-sake. Those who harbour hardline approaches to the Arab-Israeli conflict and Jordan's economic problems do have well-defined and clear arguments to support their positions, which should indeed be heard by not only Jordanians but also the world at large.

Fortunately or unfortunately, as Jordanians might view it from their own vantage points, those voices are all part of the democracy that has come to be established as our way of life.

The Week in Print

Parliament should address national, regional issues

Reviewed by Elia Nasrallah

THE LOCAL dailies gave prominence in the past week to the outcome of the parliamentary elections, suggesting ideas for the coming stage and proposing plans for the government and Parliament. The Middle East peace process and the future Palestinian-Jordanian relationships were also given due coverage in the press.

Al Dustour daily tackled the ongoing escalation by Israel of the tension in the Middle East, noting that in addition to the repression that is being stepped up against the Palestinians, the Jewish state is still raiding southern Lebanon, making agreements on settlements with Syria and Lebanon that are out of reach at the present.

The paper said that statements by Israeli leaders do not augur well for the peace process because they imply tacit threats to Syria, which Israel accuses of being responsible for the groups and militias pursuing attacks on Israel.

Muhammad Kawash cautioned the Arab countries to beware of Israel's manoeuvres and refrain from normalising relations with the Jewish state. What the Israelis want and seek to achieve, said the writer in Al Dustour, is opening the Arab countries' markets before reaching a political settlement with the Arab states.

Samir Otaibi, a columnist in Sawt Al Shaab, claimed that the Arabs, who lost the wars with Israel, are now losing the battle in peace negotiations with the Jewish state. The writer said that it was natural for the Parliament members to start thinking about choosing a new speaker, but it is more reasonable for the newly elected deputies to direct their attention to the serious developments in the region and, accordingly, elect a very capable colleague to steer the ship and react proportionately to the serious events expected early next year.

Muhammad Subait, a columnist in Al Dustour, said that the voters who brought the new deputies to Parliament should not be content with mere participation in the elections that occur once every four years.

The writer said that the new deputies should not follow the example of previous members of Parliament who seldom met with those who elected them to discuss their grievances and demands from the government.

He said that the voters should constitute what he called a pressure group on the deputies to force them to work and serve their community by dealing with the immediate problems.

Abdullah Al Khathir referred to the fact that some of the candidates running for elections rarely won a handful of votes, which means that they were never supported by their constituencies but ran for the sole purpose of attaining self-interests.

The columnist, who writes for Al Dustour daily, suggested that the government require sufficient proof from the candidates in the coming elections that they enjoy the support of their districts and that the government impose a heavy fee on candidates who, if they are successful, should be eligible for reimbursement, unlike those who fail and lose the fees. He also said that the government should cancel the voting card system, which has been subject to much suspicion and controversy, and allow people to vote by showing identity cards, thus facilitating voting for more members of the public.

Fir Taher Al Udwani, a columnist in Al Dustour, the one-person, one-vote system was detrimental to the Islamic Action Front and its candidates. The writer said that the system was responsible for the front's losses and was in favour of those running on tribal tickets. But on the other hand, said the writer, the elections resulted in many divisions among the tribes and clans, and even within the same clan, because their members held different views about nominating certain candidates.

Mohammad Daoud, a columnist in Al Dustour, explained that there are numerous issues pertaining to monetary and banking affairs which are far from being settled at a time when plans are being laid for opening Palestinian banks in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The writer said that it would be better for Jordan to unilaterally declare the resolution of these issues until the PLO leadership shows real commitment to the requirements of the aspired coordination.

Only NATO membership will soothe their fears

By Max Jakobson

HELSINKI — NATO has yet to find a way to reassure the Central and East European nations without alienating Russia. The "security partnership" expected to be offered by NATO to all European states, including Russia, Ukraine and possibly other former Soviet republics, is intended to go at least halfway towards satisfying the craving for security in what President Lech Walesa of Poland has called "the power vacuum at the heart of Europe." But in the eyes of those to whom it is offered, the cup looks half empty.

Central and East European anxieties have been sharpened by the shock waves emanating from the Balkans. This is not because of any fear that the conflict in former Yugoslavia might be reproduced elsewhere in Europe, but because it has revealed the limits of the West's will to intervene.

That is why the Central and East European states now are striving to be admitted to the institutions of the Warsaw Pact should not be classified as a result of its hasty decision to admit all the former Soviet republics.

Now the CSCE stands by helplessly while several of its member states are torn apart.

The elections were the first since 1956 in which candidates were allowed to campaign as representatives of political parties.

Unfortunately, the CSCE has lost credibility as a result of its hasty decision to admit all the former Soviet republics.

But where does "near-abroad" end? Does it cover only the Commonwealth of Independent States (which has just been forcibly expanded to include Georgia)?

Or is its outer limit like the horizon that reaches even further as we approach it?

The fear in Central and Eastern Europe is that, having brought the CIS under its control, Russia will go on to reassert political influence over its western neighbours.

On the grounds that "legitimate security interests" entitle it to ensure that these countries are run by "friendly" governments.

This Russian version of the Monroe Doctrine was never seriously challenged by the West in the past. Would it be challenged in the future, if claimed by a Russian government that poses no direct threat to the West? Will the Western policy of supporting Mr. Yeltsin as the best available leader to guide Russia towards democracy and a market economy pave the way back to Yalta?

But there is another valid argument here: To admit some of the Central and East European countries would intensify the sense of insecurity among those nations that are left out.

The Baltic states, in particular, would feel abandoned. They have not forgotten the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact of 1939.

Why was all this not figured out before hopes of NATO membership were raised? Now those nations which had expected membership feel let down, while the others resent being relegated to second-class status.

A "security partnership" seems an innocuous concept. That is precisely why it fails to

address the worries of the Central and East European countries. It looks like another Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, this time in uniform. Unfortunately, the CSCE has lost credibility as a result of its hasty decision to admit all the former Soviet republics.

Now the CSCE stands by helplessly while several of its member states are torn apart.

The elections were the first since 1956 in which candidates were allowed to campaign as representatives of political parties.

Unfortunately, the CSCE has lost credibility as a result of its hasty decision to admit all the former Soviet republics.

But where does "near-abroad" end? Does it cover only the Commonwealth of Independent States (which has just been forcibly expanded to include Georgia)?

Or is its outer limit like the horizon that reaches even further as we approach it?

The fear in Central and Eastern Europe is that, having brought the CIS under its control, Russia will go on to reassert political influence over its western neighbours.

On the grounds that "legitimate security interests" entitle it to ensure that these countries are run by "friendly" governments.

This Russian version of the Monroe Doctrine was never seriously challenged by the West in the past. Would it be challenged in the future, if claimed by a Russian government that poses no direct threat to the West? Will the Western policy of supporting Mr. Yeltsin as the best available leader to guide Russia towards democracy and a market economy pave the way back to Yalta?

But there is another valid argument here: To admit some of the Central and East European countries would intensify the sense of insecurity among those nations that are left out.

The Baltic states, in particular, would feel abandoned.

They have not forgotten the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact of 1939.

Why was all this not figured out before hopes of NATO membership were raised? Now those nations which had expected membership feel let down, while the others resent being relegated to second-class status.

A "security partnership" seems an innocuous concept.

That is precisely why it fails to

U.S. lauds Jordan on elections

Following is an editorial, broadcast by the Voice of America November 17, reflecting the views of the U.S. government. It is reproduced from the United States Information Agency.

Jordanian voters went to the polls this month (Nov. 8) to elect members to the country's Lower House of Parliament. The elections were the first since 1956 in which candidates were allowed to campaign as representatives of political parties.

Non single party

Mitterrand opens new-look Louvre as museum turns 200

By Claire Rosemburg
Reuter

PARIS — Camels strutted through its courtyards, men fought against lions and a murdered French king gasped his last breath there.

Once a mediaeval fortress converted into a palace for the kings of France, the Louvre celebrates its 200th birthday as a museum this week with President Francois Mitterrand ushering it into the 21st century as the extended "grand Louvre".

On November 18, the day of its bicentenary, the president inaugurated a museum which has doubled in size in a decade and become the centrepiece of a billion-dollar cultural complex in the heart of Paris.

Though the final touches to a 16-year building and expansion programme are scheduled to take place in 1996, Mr. Mitterrand officially opens an entire new wing as well as a vast underground extension.

In doing so, he joins a regal 800-year tradition in which successive kings, emperors and governments built, demolished, renovated and transformed one of France's most distinctive landmarks.

"The history of the Louvre reads like a novel," said the weekly *Nouvel Observateur*.

"Each sovereign and head of state has tried to leave his mark."

Barely six months after taking office in 1981, Mr. Mitterrand began what was to become his most ambitious cultural project.

"I have decided, without wishing to disoblige anyone, to return the Louvre to its destiny," he said in September 1981.

He meant he was throwing out the Ministry of Finance from the 195-metre long Richelieu wing it had occupied since 1871.

Mr. Mitterrand's desire to extend the cluttered museum generated one of the French capital's biggest and costliest projects in decades.

No one will question its success. Since 1981, the Louvre's intake of visitors has doubled to five million a year.

But there was controversy over a giant glass pyramid designed by Chinese-American architect Ieoh Ming Pei, now the main entrance to underground galleries completed in 1989.

France's current conservative Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, with whom Mr. Mitterrand shares power, threw a spanner in the works in 1986, when as finance minister he

refused to move his department.

Work on the Richelieu wing had to wait two years until Mr. Mitterrand's socialists returned to government in 1988. The new wing will exhibit some of the 5,000 works of art previously stored in the museum's vaults because of lack of space.

Last month, the museum showed its resolve to join the modern age by opening an underground car park and cosmopolitan shopping complex beneath an inverted pyramid, a little sister to Mr. Pei's original masterpiece.

Closing their ears to French grumblings about an Anglo-Saxon cultural invasion, the museum allowed French and foreign traders to set up shop in the once-austere temple of art.

But an air of history still pervades the new, cramped subterranean halls.

At either end of the underground section construction workers unearthed parts of the First Louvre, a 14th century fortress built on the orders of crusader King Philippe-Auguste as he left to fight the infidel with his English brother-in-law, King Richard I, better known as Richard the Lionheart.

The Louvre's tower and

walls were demolished in the 16th century to make way for a royal palace on the orders of Francois I, the first French sovereign to hang paintings on its walls.

Among the first works he acquired were those of Italian masters Leonardo da Vinci, Titian and Raphael.

Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa", a star attraction at the Louvre, graced its August halls even before the palace turned Louvre.

In this century, the museum survived two major traumas. The first was the theft of the Mona Lisa, cut from its frame in August 1911 and returned in packet, dumped under a sleazy hotel bed, in Italy late that year after a ransom was paid.

The second was the outbreak of World War II. Sensing war was inevitable, museum curators smuggled its treasures out to a provincial chateau well before the Germans occupied France.

caged lions and camels, he brought 29 carriages bearing antiques and works of art from his Italian campaign alone.

Some were returned to their owners after his defeat at Waterloo in 1815. But not before Napoleon, having repudiated his first wife Josephine Beauharnais, married Marie-Louise of Habsburg, at a glittering ceremony inside the Louvre.

A hundred years later, Henri IV died in its courtyard after being fatally stabbed by a persecuted Protestant. It was there too that 17th century dramatist Moliere and his troupe played for Louis XIV's court.

The Louvre's days as a royal seat were ended by the French Revolution of 1789.

"The Louvre must be restored and turned into a famous museum," revolutionary leaders decreed. And after combing the grand homes and palaces of royalty and the aristocracy for art treasures, the museum opened on Nov. 18, 1793.

A few years later Emperor Napoleon, returning from his victorious overseas campaigns, vastly increased the collections.

Behind a procession of

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Clinton hails NAFTA as unions vent ire

WASHINGTON (R) — President Clinton, heading for a meeting with Asia-Pacific leaders, said Thursday the NAFTA trade pact with Mexico and Canada will bring a "great new era" and help efforts to scrap global trade barriers.

The House of Representatives voted to support the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) during a vote late Wednesday, but Mr. Clinton's intense lobbying for it carried a price. Angry union leaders bitterly denounced his tactics Wednesday and threatened reprisals in future elections.

Speaking at the White House before departing for the 15-nation Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in Seattle, Clinton said

the vote gave him "a strengthened hand to fight for open markets throughout the world."

"By taking the courageous step of opening trade in our own hemisphere, we have the economic, the political and moral standing to make the case that that ought to be done throughout the world," he said.

"We took a long step in the right direction last night," Mr. Clinton said. "I intend to take more step on that course in the next few days."

The United States, Canada and 13 Asian nations were exploring the potential of an infant Pacific trading network at their meeting in Seattle, where Mr. Clinton hopes to develop America's ties with

Asian states.

Following the fight over NAFTA in the House, the Senate was expected to easily approve the pact, which phases out tariffs over a 15-year period, by Saturday.

Mr. Clinton has argued that passage of NAFTA also improves U.S. credibility in negotiations to liberalize trade laws under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Those talks face a Dec. 15 deadline.

Speaking to reporters before he left for Seattle, Mr. Clinton said he would dispatch Vice President Al Gore and White House Chief of Staff Thomas McCleary to Mexico next week to discuss the pact, which would go into effect on Jan. 1.

Mr. Clinton said he spoke with Mexican President Carlos Salinas and told him the two officials would "meet with him and his government for in-depth discussions about how best to launch this great new era in North American relations."

Officials said it was likely the meeting would take place next weekend.

The NAFTA fight has pitted Mr. Clinton, the first Democrat in the White House in 12 years, against most labour unions, a traditional base of support for his party.

While Mr. Clinton praised opponents of the pact for fighting for what they believed in, Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO federation of 88 unions, made clear that wounds opened in the fight

would not heal quickly.

The pact "has little to do with the national interest," he told reporters. "The primary goal is to protect the property, patents and profits of U.S. corporations that will locate facilities in Mexico."

NAFTA "gives corporate America an easy and secure means of escape from the minimum conditions of life and labour that the American people... have established for themselves and their children," he said.

Mr. McCleary told reporters Mr. Clinton spoke to Mr. Kirkland and to congressional Democrats who opposed NAFTA. Thursday, he described the conversations as positive.

"Bill Clinton has understood and identified with the working

men and women of this country," Mr. McCleary said. He added that Mr. Clinton was "trying to reach out" to Mr. Kirkland and labour.

William Bywater, head of the electrical workers union, accused Mr. Clinton of bribing congressmen. "President Clinton opened up the biggest candy store in the world... and he got the vote," he said.

"He did not get it on the merits, he got it by bribing those congressmen to vote against their conscience," Mr. Bywater said. "We will not forget those congressmen... we're going to make sure we get even at the polls."

Mr. Kirkland denied that labour leaders were plotting to retaliate against members of Congress who did not side with

them. "It is not a threat," he said repeatedly.

"It is not a threat to suggest to a member of Congress who seeks our support, as they have... that that will weigh heavily on our response to their appeals," he said.

Organised labour contributes heavily to political candidates, primarily Democrats. Mr. Clinton was forced to write an unusual letter late in the fight vowing to support any member of Congress — Democrat or Republican — attacked for supporting NAFTA in their reelection campaign.

Latin American leaders welcomed Thursday the victory of the NAFTA, saying it showed Washington was serious about opening up a free trade zone across the western hemisphere.

Presidents, ministers and bankers from all over the region said the U.S. House of Representatives' vote to accept NAFTA late Wednesday could mark the start of a new era in U.S. relations with Latin America's troubled young democracies.

NAFTA will create a common market between Canada, the United States and Mexico with trade restrictions being gradually dropped over 15 years starting on Jan. 1, 1994.

"NAFTA's approval demonstrates the United States' determination to work, alongside Latin America, the Caribbean

and Canada with the aim of forging a hemisphere of democracy, prosperity and justice," said Enrique Iglesias, president of the Inter-American Development Bank.

President Clinton, spurred by his triumph in forcing through NAFTA, had promising words for the rest of the region. "I'll reach out to the other market-oriented democracies of Latin America to ask them to join in this great American pact that I believe offers so much hope to our future," he said late Wednesday.

Topping the list of potential additions to the NAFTA trade bloc are Chile, Argentina and Colombia, but most analysts say it will be some time before negotiations open.

Still, almost all the region's governments have adopted economic liberalisation programmes and hope, sooner or later, to get in on the hemisphere-wide trade bloc envisioned under former president George Bush's so-called initiative for the Americas and adopted by his successor in the White House.

Looking outside the range of Latin America, the Bushian government said NAFTA's approval "augurs well" for the ongoing Uruguay Round of world trade talks, which negotiators hope to complete with full agreement by Dec. 15.

Dollar continues to advance against European currencies

Following is a report submitted by Naser Nabulsi, private client group, Merrill Lynch Dubai

Overview

Fundamental view: The dollar continues to push ahead against European currencies, with a surge of optimism about passage of the NAFTA boosting the dollar above the DM 1.70 level. With the U.S. economy expected to post growth in the 4 per cent-to-5 per cent range in the current quarter, a move toward the DM 1.75 level would not be surprising in coming weeks. We maintain our 12-month target of DM 1.75 based on our expectation of a sharp drop in European interest rates next year. The yen continues to trade in a narrow range against the dollar, and both Japan and the U.S. would appear content with a trading range of 100-to-110 yen per dollar. But upward pressure on the yen is likely to reemerge next year if Japan's current account surplus remains large.

Technical view: Although the U.S. dollar index was little changed for the week ended Nov. 12, the greenback was weak against the European currencies and the Japanese yen while recording sharp gains versus the Australian and Canadian dollars. Short term momentum oscillators remain weak, but have not yet begun to test oversold parameters, suggesting that the recent corrective process is still in progress. At the same time, first phase of the rally from October's low is complete. At the same time, medium term momentum remains constructive, implying that the current dollar weakness is best interpreted as a short term (counter trend) event in the context of a renewed uptrend. We view this budding medium term strength as a sign that the underlying uptrend from the September 1992 low is beginning to reassert itself. If so, the correction is likely to be relatively well contained, with nearby support indicated at 93.30; if a new medium term uptrend is developing, worst case support is likely to be around 92.25. Resistance for the dollar index is indicated at this past summer's 95.80 high; a rally decisively through that level would allow for a challenge of 97.50-98.00.

Japanese yen

Fundamental view: After dipping briefly to the 105 level against the yen, the dollar has recovered to near the 107 level on optimism about the passage of NAFTA on Nov. 17. Pronounced weakness in the Japanese stock market in recent weeks reflects growing pessimism about the outlook for Japan's economy. We have revised down our growth forecast several times in recent months and now look for real GDP growth of only 0.8 per cent next year. We also expect a 0.5 per cent discount rate cut in the first quarter of next year to bring the discount rate to an historic low of 1.25 per cent. Against a backdrop of relatively robust U.S. growth, expectations of further monetary easing in Japan could contribute to some further yen weakness in the near term. But policymakers on both sides of the Pacific are probably content to let the yen remain in the 100-to-110 range against the dollar for some time to come. Moreover, if Japan's domestic demand remains weak next year, import growth will remain sluggish and little progress will be made in reducing the current account surplus. Based on our view that Japan's current account surplus will fall only marginally next year to \$125 billion from \$137 billion this year, we expect upward pressure on the yen to eventually resurface, despite low interest rates in Japan. We look for the yen to move to the 100 and 95 against the dollar over the next 6 and 12 months respectively.

Technical view: The Japanese yen rose 2.5 per cent against the U.S. dollar last week and was the strongest of the six major currencies we regularly discuss. Short term momentum oscillators remain constructive, implying that higher highs are likely for this rally. If those higher highs materialise, they could begin to put some pressure on the still downwardly biased medium term oscillators. At the current time, that pressure point appears to be near 103-104 JY/U.S.\$.

Potentially important support at 108-109 has — as indicated — been tested and it would appear that the correction has already achieved many of the objectives that it needed to achieve before successfully resuming the long term uptrend.

Deutschmark

Fundamental view: The dollar surged to the DM 1.71 level on optimism about passage of the NAFTA. We would not be surprised to see the dollar reach our three-month target of DM 1.75 before the end of this year if robust U.S. growth continues against a backdrop of further monetary easing in Germany. Germany's five "wise men" issued forecasts in line with our own, calling for zero growth in Germany in 1994 and supporting the case for further monetary easing. Another cut in official German interest rates is not expected until late December or early January, but the trend in German rates remains clear.

We continue to expect German 3-month money market rates to fall to 4 per cent by the end of next year from a current level of 6.1 per cent. With U.S. short-term rates expected to rise over the next year, Germany's short-term interest rate advantage over the U.S. is likely to disappear, leading to further weakness of the Deutschmark and other European currencies. We continue to look for the dollar to reach DM 1.80 and DM 1.85 over the next six and 12 months respectively.

Technical view: The Deutschmark rose 0.6 per cent week-to-week versus the U.S. dollar. Interestingly, medium term sentiment for the currency is now in oversold territory even as short term sentiment (as represented by put/call data) continues to improve. These positive sentiment indicators add substance to constructive short term momentum oscillators.

These oscillators are not yet close to overbought territory, indicating that further currency strength is likely over the near term. By contrast, medium term oscillators appear to have peaked and — in the absence of a rally to 1.59-1.61 DM/U.S.\$ — are unlikely to confirm any upcoming currency strength in coming weeks. Indeed, medium term momentum has the potential to maintain its new-found weakness through into January. This latter point would suggest that nearby currency strength is likely to be relatively short lived and will be only a reaction within a new downtrend. There is good chart resistance for the currency at 1.65-1.66. An eventual decline to 1.75 and beyond remains a reasonably strong probability.

The markyen cross-rate remains in the benchmark 62-64 trading range. Short term oscillators have bottomed, but medium term oscillators appear to be peaking. If so, the next short term price peak could set the stage for a second leg of decline with a possible test of the August lows below 60. However, the 66.50-67.00 level remains strong resistance, and a decisive rally back through that benchmark would do much to signal further strength toward important chart resistance at 70-72.

Pound Sterling

Fundamental view: The pound is little changed against the

U.S. dollar versus last week but gained against the DM, trading recently at 1.48 U.S.\$/£ and DM/£ 2.52. A smaller-than-expected trade deficit helped to strengthen the pound against the dollar but the rise has since been reversed. The DM/£ rate moved up after gloomy reports on the German economy helped to weaken the DM vs. the dollar. Although the foreign exchange market is likely to have already discounted some decline in base rates after the budget is presented at the end of the month, a 100 basis point cut would probably lead to pound depreciation. We are forecasting a depreciation to U.S.\$/£ 1.41 in 12 months, as U.S. interest rates rise gradually beginning in mid-1994. Against the DM, however, we are forecasting appreciation after near-term weakness, to DM/£ 2.60 in 12 months, driven by our forecast of a 155 basis point decline in short-term DM interest rates. Also underlying the pound's expected rise against the DM are our above-consensus forecast of 1994 U.K. growth at 3.2 per cent and our below-consensus projection of no German growth in 1994.

Technical view: The British pound gained 0.7 per cent against the U.S. dollar last week. The relative strength properties for this currency remain stronger than those of some of the other European currencies. Medium term sentiment is now in oversold territory, while short term put/call sentiment is coming off of a recent oversold reading. Moreover, short term momentum has turned back to the upside. All of this implies that the currency continues to be nicely positioned for a rally. However, medium term momentum has a downward bias and, until this is alleviated, nearby strength is likely to be relatively limited.

Versus the DM, sterling has been able to maintain its relative strength. However, while medium term momentum for the cross-rate appears to be bottoming, short term oscillators have peaked and may delay the full impact of medium term improvement for a few weeks. A well-contained pullback would do much to support the currency's developing relative strength position. The cross-rate has recently been testing resistance at 2.50-2.53. Important support is at 2.43-2.44.

Swiss Franc

Fundamental view: The Swiss franc remained near 0.88 S.F./DM and S.F./U.S.\$ 1.50 in recent trading. We continue to forecast franc depreciation to S.F./U.S.\$ 1.57 in 12 months, as Swiss interest rates decline further in a low growth environment. By contrast, we believe that U.S. rates will begin to rise by mid-1994 in an environment of healthy though not buoyant growth. Our Swiss GDP outlook is not as bleak as our forecast for Germany. As a result, we expect much larger cuts in DM short term interest rates, leading us to project franc appreciation to 0.85 S.F./DM in 12 months. Furthermore, Switzerland's inflation rate is a bit lower than Germany's, and its current account is substantial surplus versus a deficit in Germany.

Technical view: The Swiss franc rose 0.6 per cent versus the dollar last week. Much like the DM, medium term sentiment indicators have improved and are now at oversold levels while put/call data is neutral. To further the comparison, short term momentum is improving nicely even as medium term oscillators appear to have peaked. Thus, the currency is in position for continued strength, but we will be inclined to view any such strength as probably being fairly short lived and likely to prove to be a counter-trend reaction in the context of a renewed downturn. Nearby resistance is indicated in the 1.45-1.47 S.F./U.S.\$ range.

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JORDAN EXCHANGE MARKET					
WEEKLY MARKET REPORT					
BOURG D'ARGENNES CENTER AMMAN - JORDANIA					
TELEPHONE 661070 / 661170					
WEEKLY MARKET TRADING ACTIVITY FOR THE PERIOD (12/11/1992 - 17/11/1992)					
COMPANY'S NAME	TRADING VOLUME	PREV. CLOSING PRICE	OPENING PRICE	CLOSING PRICE	PRICE PRICE
JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD

ARMED BANK	1,823,652	182,300	181,500	179,500	
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	30,568	6,150	6,150	5,520	
CAIRO ARABIC BANK	33,200	4,100	4,100	3,800	
BANK OF JORDAN	62,993	4,110	4,100	3,900	
MIDDLE EAST INVESTMENT BANK	13,476	1,440	1,440	1,450	
LEPTONIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	326,224	6,000	6,000	5,800	
THE BOSCHER BANK	130,150	5,700	5,700	5,400	
ARMED FORCES BANK	51,085	3,140	4,120	5,000	
JORDAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	6,710	4,400	4,400	3,610	
JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK	32,399	4,400	4,400	4,200	
UNION BANK FOR RAYTAN & INVESTMENT	17,425	4,100	4,100	3,900	
INVESTORS BANK	64,740	4,150	4,150	4,200	
JORDAN INVESTMENT & FINANCE BANK	7,023	4,100	4,100	4,000	
BEST BUDGET BANK/INVESTMENT	213	4,250	4,250	4,250	
ARMED FORCES INVESTMENT	172,356	1,780	1,780	1,750	
ARMED FORCES CONFEDERATION/JORDAN	5,806	4,150	4,150	4,150	
WALLALEMIA INVESTMENT BANK	85,105	3,140	4,120	5,000	
JORDAN INSURANCE	9,250	4,100	4,100	4,100	
JORDAN FRIEND INSURANCE	25,050	2,120	2,120	2,120	
MOBY LIFE INSURANCE	8,119	6,300	6,300	5,150	
PHILADELPHIA INSURANCE	4,800	6,750	6,800	6,800	
ARMED LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE	32,150	2,000	2,000	2,000	
JORDAN INSURANCE COMPANY	1,037	6,770	6,770	6,770	
JORDAN ELECTRICAL POWER	136,700	2,550	2,550	2,550	
JORDAN HOTEL & TOURISM	1,27	6,150	6,150	6,150	
JORDAN DISTRICT SELECTIVITY	5,703	2,120	2,120	2,120	
JORDAN INTERNATIONAL HOTELS	18,412	6,000	6,000	5,800	
NATIONAL PORTFOLIO SECURITIES	64,044	1,150	1,140	1,080	
NATIONAL ENERGY INVESTMENT	36,049	4,040	4,040	3,800	
ARMED FORCES & SELECTIVE HOLDINGS	383	1,010	1,010	3,010	
JORDAN INTERNATIONAL HOLDING CENTER	28	3,200	3,200	3,200	
JORDAN PRESS PUBLISHING / AL-A'AM	4,100	1,000	1,000	1,000	
JORDAN TRADING	6,410	14,000	13,500	12,000	
UNITED MIDDLE EAST & CONCORDE HOTELS	101,463	3,170	3,170	3,140	
ARMED FORCES EDUCATION & EDUCATION	30,115	2,450	2,450	2,450	
JORDAN TOBACCO & CIGARETTES	1,003	23,000	22,000	22,000	
ATTAQWAH COOP. MATERIAL MANUFACTURING	18,200	2,150	2,150	1,720	
THE COOP. COOP. FACTORIES	400,231	3,050	3,050	2,740	
JORDAN PETROLEUM REPS	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	
JORDAN PETROLEUM REPS	44,174	6,100	6,100	6,100	
JORDAN TRADING	1,461	6,700	6,700	6,700	
WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES	3,050	2,420	2,420	2,370	
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL & AGRICULTURAL	34,186	7,100	7,000	7,100	
JORDAN NORTHERN MILLS	6,470	11,750	10,750	10,600	
JORDAN PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING	373,513	8,150	8,150	8,100	
JORDAN CEMENT INDUSTRIES	15,877	7,100	7,100	7,100	
JORDAN DAIRY	33,449	2,150	2,150	2,030	
THE INDUSTRIAL CO-OP. MANUFACTURING	20,371	3,170	3,170	3,070	
JORDAN PETROLEUM REPS	4,100	2,000	2,000	1,950	
SPINNING & WEAVING	1,388	3,170	3,150	3,100	
MAFIA INDUSTRIES	245	3,160	3,160	3,150	
JORDAN GLASS INDUSTRIES	8,263	2,100	2,100	2,050	
DAIR AL-RAWDAT & INVESTMENT & INVESTMENT	70,516	10,000	10,000	10,000	
ARMAD INVESTMENT & INTERNATIONAL TRADE	55,479	6,100	6,100	5,270	
ARMAD ALTAIR & TRADING	103,799	18,300	18,300	10,050	
JORDAN MEDICAL CORPORATION	6,793	1,650	1,650	1,530	
JORDAN PETROLEUM REPS	8,882	6,100	6,100	6,100	
JORDAN PETROLEUM REPS	26,048	5,150	5,100	4,370	
JORDAN PETROLEUM REPS	66,356	2,150	2,150	2,100	
JORDAN INDUSTRIES	3,910	2,100	2,100	2,050	
JORDAN INDUSTRIES & MATCH/JICO	12,413	2,100	2,100	2,050	
JORDAN PRECAST CONCRETE INDUSTRIES	81,885	6,100	6,100	6,100	
JORDAN WOOD INDUSTRIES / JICO	8,340	6,000	5,700	5,600	
EXTONLINE CABLE & WIRE MANUFACTURER	75,134	2,500	2,500	2,400	
JORDAN SUPPLY-CHEMICALS	8,970	3,000	3,000	3,250	
ARMAS CENTER FOR PHARM. & CHEMICALS	33,779	2,100	2,100	2,050	
JORDAN REPS CO. FOR AGRO. & FOOD PROD.	5,187	1,170	1,170	1,140	
ARMAD INVESTMENT & INDUSTRIES	722	2,100	2,100	2,100	
UNIVERSAL PETROLEUM INDUSTRIES	52,382	5,100	5,100	5,050	
GRAND TOTAL	6,425,888				

PARALLEL MARKET TRADING ACTIVITY FOR THE PERIOD (17/11/1992 - 17/11/1993)					
WEEKLY REPORT					
COMPANY'S NAME					
TRADING VOLUME					
PREV. CLOSING PRICE					
OPENING PRICE					
CLOSING PRICE					
PRICE PRICE					
JD JD					

Financial Markets					
in co-operation with					
Cairo Amman Bank					
Date: 16/11/1993					
Precious Metals					
Gold	176.20	7.35	7.35	7.40	0.100
12 karat					
Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin					
Date: 16/11/1993					
Currency	Bid	Offer			
U.S. Dollar	0.6990	0.7010			
Moslem Pound	1.0324	1.0376			
Deutsche Mark	0.4090	0.4110			
Swiss Franc	0.4656	0.4679			
French Franc	0.1187	0.1188			
Japanese Yen	0.6525	0.6558			
Dutch Guilder	0.3645	0.3663			
Swedish Krona	0.0412	0.0420			
Italian Lira	0.0412	0.0420			
Belgian Franc	0.0412	0.0420			
Other Currencies	Bid	Offer			
Lebanese Lira	1,5300	1,6520			
Saudi Riyal	0.04				

Nigeria's military leader sacks government, suspends parliament

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria's new military leadership said the interim government no longer existed following the resignation of its head, Ernest Shonekan.

State radio said the House of Representatives, the lower chamber of the elected National Assembly, had been adjourned indefinitely.

"Soldiers took charge of security at the gate of the International conference Centre, where the National Assembly normally meets" in the inland capital Abuja, the radio said.

"Members, however, entered the premises only to find a notice announcing the indefinite adjournment of the House of Representatives because of the present political developments," it added in a broadcast from the commercial capital Lagos.

The radio did not make clear who posted the notices and had no news on the fate of the Senate, the upper chamber.

A military spokesman earlier announced the end of the unelected interim government installed by former military leader Ibrahim Babangida when he stood down at the end of August.

"With chief Shonekan's resignation, the interim national

government is also out," military spokesman Brigadier-General Fred Chijuka told reporters after a meeting between the new head of state General Sani Abacha and military brass.

Brig. Chijuka said Gen. Abacha had the full support of the armed forces and had met officers from the rank of brigadier upwards for nearly two hours.

"He was asking us for contributions on how we feel the government should run," he said.

Gen. Abacha, 50, was preparing his first national address as head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces Thursday.

Nigeria's pro-democracy alliance, which fought to topple the unelected government, welcomed the exit of Mr. Shonekan but urged people to stay home until Gen. Abacha unfolds his political plans.

"I am sure he does not want to be another military dictator," said Senator Bola Tinubu.

"His utterances in the past have reflected his concern for discipline, honour and patriotism of the military," the Social Democratic Party senator told

call on all Nigerians to continue to stay at home... until the broadcast of General Abacha's belief in the interim government until he assumed power after Mr. Shonekan's surprise resignation Wednesday.

Gen. Abacha was the defence minister and only serving military officer in the interim government until he assumed power after Mr. Shonekan's surprise resignation Wednesday.

Gen. Abacha's takeover is a direct result of the political crisis caused by Gen. Babangida's decision to discard the result of the election for his successor, just as Mr. Abiola was ahead.

Mr. Abiola's supporters and pro-democracy campaigners have staged several protests to get the election result upheld.

Britain Friday deplored the decision by Nigeria's new military leader to ban politics and dismantle democratic institutions.

"We deplore the decision of the Nigerian military to take back power and, as announced last night, to dissolve all democratically elected institutions," Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd told parliament.

Many elected officials guessing Gen. Abacha's motives said they did not expect the general to embark on a one-man rule.

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Patients in a Sarajevo hospital protect themselves from the cold in a ward. The hospital was without heat due to the lack of natural gas (AFP photo).

Bosnia factions agree on aid convoys

SARAJEVO (R) — Leaders of all three warring factions in Bosnia agreed Thursday in Geneva to allow safe passage for aid convoys, prompting the United Nations to recommend the resumption of supplies to central Bosnia.

Serb, Croat and Muslim leaders signed an accord to "suspend hostilities" across Bosnia in a meeting organised by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata.

But while ethnic leaders spoke about humanitarian aid in Geneva, U.N. peacekeepers were prevented from bringing food to a Muslim-controlled mental hospital west of Sarajevo where hundreds of patients are trapped without heating, U.N. officials said.

Bosnian Serb women refused to allow the peacekeepers to deliver food to the hospital at Pazaric until Serb men held prisoner were released by the Muslim-led Bosnian army, the United Nations said.

The declaration, signed by Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and Bosnian Croat leader Mate Boban, said the United Nations should be given full freedom to decide what kind of aid be sent where.

The pact also provided for the release of "all civilians unlawfully detained."

The UNHCR said in a statement the three sides had not been able to agree on the reopening of Tuzla Airport in northern Bosnia.

In central Bosnia, a British U.N. commander said his troops were ready to escort convoys again.

"If and when aid convoys are resumed, we will do all we can to secure their safe passage," said Major Andrew Johnson, commander of a company of Coldstream Guards based at the edge of Gornji Vakuf.

For three days, Croat artil-

lery, mortars and rockets have pounded Muslim positions in the Dubrovnik Valley near Gornji Vakuf, a Reuters correspondent reported.

The valley offers the Croat forces a route to the northeast, through Muslim-held Fojnica to Croat-held Kiseljak.

U.N. military sources say Croat bombardments are aimed at blocking a Muslim push south that could link their bastions of Zenica and Tuzla with Konjic and Jahonica in the south.

German officials in Bonn said Thursday they were confident the European Community would approve a Franco-German peace proposal for Bosnia that advocates eventual easing of U.N. sanctions against Serbia in return for peace.

EC foreign ministers meet Monday to discuss the plan, drawn up by German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel and French counterpart Alain Juppé.

The Franco-German proposal suggests the Serbs should cede to the Muslims three per cent of the territory they control in Bosnia. In return, the international community would offer Belgrade a promise gradually to ease U.N. sanctions.

In the Hague, the U.N. Yugoslav War Crimes Tribunal said it had elected Judge Antonio Cassese of Italy as its first president.

The tribunal's 11 judges were sworn in Wednesday at the start of the tribunal's inaugural session.

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Russian election commission approves candidates

MOSCOW (AFP) — Russia's election commission released Friday a preliminary list of 970 candidates in next month's parliamentary vote, of which 60 were members of the former old-guard parliament.

The nominees will be running for seats in the 225 constituencies of the state Duma, the lower house of the parliament, and for the 178 seats of the upper chamber, the Federation Council.

They will be elected by a single-ballot majority vote while an additional 225 seats to the state Duma will be filled by candidates chosen from party lists and based on a proportional vote.

The election commission rejected the candidacies of former speaker Ruslan Khasbulatov, hardline Ilya Konstantinov and the leader of the Union of Officers Stanislav Terekhov in line with a presidential decree barring 21 leaders of the Oct. 3 and 4 armed parliamentary revolt from the election.

Their candidacy was presented by supporters in the constituencies of the Dagestan capital of Makhachkala, the Siberian city of Novosibirsk and the central Russian city of Volgograd, respectively.

The three are currently under arrest on charges of "organising mass disturbances" and are awaiting trial in Moscow's Lefortovo Prison along with other leaders of the uprising that was crushed by President Boris Yeltsin.

Mr. Hartzberg said the CP and the umbrella Afrikaner Volksfront (AVF), of which he is also the chairman, rejected the constitutional accord reached Thursday by democra-

cy negotiators in Johannesburg.

The CP president, who was flanked at the press conference by Eugene Terre Blanche, leader of the neo-Nazi Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB), also promised a protest campaign from Dec. 16 against the accord ending 300 years of white minority rule.

Dec. 16 is the Day of the Covenant, a day Afrikaners commemorate as holy since their defeat of a large Zulu army at Blood River in 1838.

The demand for a white election came as the government and the African National Congress (ANC) pursued

efforts to convince the white right-wing and conservative black parties, grouped together in the Freedom Alliance, to join the democratic process.

The government was to hold a bilateral meeting with the Freedom Alliance in Pretoria late Friday to respond to proposals made by the group at a session Tuesday, an alliance spokesman said.

The alliance — made up of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana black homelands and the AVF and CP —

submitted their "bottom-line" proposals for entrenched

racism at Tuesday's meeting.

The monarch addressed both houses of parliament in a policy speech written by the government.

The head of state, who ascended the throne 40 years ago, seemed more alone in terms of family than in times past.

Only husband Prince Philip was there to lend support, holding her hand as she made her way to a gilded throne in the House of Lords to outline Mr. Major's legislative programme for the coming session.

Heir to the throne Prince Charles, who separated from Princess Diana last November, was absent from one of Britain's greatest pageants as was Princess Diana.

Another son, Prince Andrew, who has also separated from his wife, the Duchess of York, last year, sent his apologies.

Two cousins, the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent, turned up but Princess Margaret, who accompanied her sister last year, was absent as the queen read out the plans of "my government."

With opinion polls showing

crime to be the country's highest concern, Mr. Major vowed to clamp down on habitual offenders, jail persistent teenage criminals and abolish the accused's right to silence, a major plank of British justice.

Police, themselves the target of a major administrative shakeup, will have tougher new powers to deal with child pornography and squatters.

On Northern Ireland major said substantial progress had

already been made in bilateral talks with parties in the troubled province and, if it would help, the British government was ready to put proposals of its own on the table.

But he said Britain would not pay any price for peace, and the IRA had in practice renounced violence: "The democratic process is there for all who can show they abide by its rules. But there will be no rewards for terrorists."

Mr. Major's legislative blueprint went down well with his often fractious supporters.

With a majority of just 17 in the 651-seat House of Commons, the prime minister needs to avoid a repeat of the sort of revolt over the Maastricht Treaty on European union that almost toppled his government in July.

Apart from cracking down on crime, Mr. Major pledged to cut red tape, make Britain's secret service more accountable to parliament and put forward plans to privatise British coal, delayed after an embarrassing climbdown over mine closures.

Queen Elizabeth's family was mostly absent Thursday when she made her traditional speech at Britain's state opening of parliament in pomp and ceremony unchanged for 45 years.

Two cousins, the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent, turned up but Princess Margaret, who accompanied her sister last year, was absent as the queen read out the plans of "my government."

Wearing the jewel-studded imperial state crown and trailing an ermine robe as long as a bowing alley, the queen was welcomed with a bow by several hundred politicians, ambassadors and their consorts as she entered the chamber.

U.S. studies ways to boost condom use

ATLANTA (AP) — U.S. government health scientists are seeking new ways of increasing condom use to prevent the spread of AIDS, the leading killer of men ages 25-44. The idea is to tailor counseling programmes to reach those who may be persuaded to protect themselves against disease — such as women who are reluctant to broach the subject of condoms with their primary sex partners. "We've tried simple educational messages and suspect that they're not very helpful, but maybe we have not been approaching counseling correctly," said Dr. Mary Kamhi, an epidemiologist at the centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). A survey of almost 700 people who visited clinics last spring for treatment of sexually transmitted diseases found that most of them might be thinking about using condoms but aren't using them.

Many more women than men were found to be in the "contemplative" stage — considering regular use of a condom with their main sex partner — while men were in what was called the "precontemplative" stage, meaning they almost never used them or had no intention of using them regularly.

Woman accused of castrating husband to visit him

LOS ANGELES (AFP) — A 35-year-old woman accused of cutting off her husband's testicles with a pair of scissors won a court order allowing her to spend holidays with him and their three children. Aurelia Macias, who is facing charges of spousal battery and mayhem, asked Superior Court Judge Marshala Revel Thursday to lift a restraining order so she could spend Thanksgiving and Christmas with her family. James Macias, 39, told authorities his testicles were cut off while he was sleeping on Sept. 20, 1992. Macias, 35, had claimed her husband had abused her and come home drunk the night of the incident. She has pleaded innocent of both counts against her, which carry a maximum 12-year prison sentence. Her trial is set for Jan. 6. The husband has expressed desire to reconcile with his wife of 17 years and joined her in requesting Judge Revel to lift the restraining order. But Deputy District Attorney Lawrence Longo said, "I don't care what his feelings are towards the case. It's a crime." Judge Revel rejected a request by defense lawyers to dismiss the mayhem charge against the wife after Mr. Longo presented a medical report detailing the castration.

Outdoor porn upsets the geese

PLA, France (AFP) — A team of outdoor pornographers has shocked the people of this south-western French village by filming sex acts on roofs, car bonnets, a billiard table and a hotel swimming pool. All are in full view of the neighbours and the simulated orgies of the actresses upset their geese — sparking a chorus of hissing and cackling, said shopkeeper Joelle Cincia. "I've had enough they do it anywhere with no attempt to keep out of sight," said Cincia. A member of "SOS-Animals" an animal protection group, Cincia keeps four geese, a male and three females, in her garden next to a 12-room luxury hotel hired by the leading French porn film-maker, Defi. When the actresses are filming on the roofs of the neighbouring houses, the geese

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Chinese weightlifting winning streak ends

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — A shoulder injury to Xing Shuwen, robbed China Friday of its perfect record in women's competition at the World Weightlifting Championships — and indirectly sparked a political row.

Xing easily won the snatch gold medal in the new 83-kilogramme division with a lift of 107.5 kilogrammes (237 pounds), but injured her left shoulder in the process and had to withdraw from the clean-and-jerk.

That opened the door for Chen Shu-Chih of Chinese Taipei to win the gold medals both the jerk and overall total.

Chen, who took silver in the snatch with 102.5 kg (226 pounds), hoisted 127.5 kg (281 pounds) in the jerk for a winning total of 230 kg (507 pounds).

A row broke out after the gold medal ceremony when organisers declined to play an anthem for Chinese Taipei, leaving the medalists in silence.

Chang Chao-Kuo, the head of the Chinese Taipei delegation, lodged an official protest and Chen said she was "bitter-

ly disappointed."

Organisers said they were bound by International Olympic Committee (IOC) rules which permit only the IOC anthem to be played when Taiwan wins international sporting contests.

China and Taiwan have had political differences since 1949, when the island state declared its independence. China claims Taiwan as part of its territory.

Officials said it was the responsibility of the Chinese Taipei delegation to provide the IOC anthem.

Chang said the Chinese Taipei delegation had provided their National Olympic Committee anthem, which was played when they won a gold medal on the opening day of competition, but had subsequently been deemed inappropriate by the organisers.

Lily Cotta, a member of the Championship Organising Committee, said no IOC anthem was available.

Chen won a world title a her sixth attempt. She had twice finished second overall.

"I feel very happy, but upset at the same time," said the 23-year-old sports coach.

Pierce upsets Navratilova in New York

NEW YORK (AP) — Martina Navratilova met the future Thursday night. Her name is Mary Pierce. The game is power tennis.

Navratilova, playing in a tournament she won four times and facing an opponent less than half her age, lost 6-1, 3-6, 6-4 in the quarterfinals of the Virginia Slims Championships.

Pierce, 18, registered her second straight upset in this \$3.5 million season-ending tournament. She advanced to the semifinals where she will meet the winner of Friday night's match between No. 2 seed Arantxa Sanchez Vicario and No. 7 Jana Novotna.

Taking notice of what happened to the tournament's No. 3 seed, top-seeded Steffi Graf took no chances, crushing Amanda Coetzer 6-1, 6-2 to grab a semifinal berth against the winner of Friday's match between No. 4 Conchita Martinez and No. 8 Anke Huber.

Navratilova, 37, has said 1994 will be her final year on the tour. With her will go players whose games are built on touch, spin and guile. Remaining will be the young power hitters like Pierce and Monica Seles, whose idea of changing pace is hitting harder.

The Madison Square Garden crowd was solidly behind the woman who has won a record 166 tournaments.

Pierce didn't let that bother her, and by the end the fans were roaring for her laser groundstrokes and service returns.

Several times Navratilova muttered "yep" as the ball went whizzing past for a clean winner. On the final point, Pierce slammed a screeching forehand that found the far corner as Navratilova turned and walked off the court. She has seen enough winners in her 21-year professional career to know one.

The match wouldn't have been nearly as long - 1 hour, 56 minutes — nor as entertaining without the skill and determination of Navratilova.

Pierce couldn't miss to begin the night, and Navratilova had trouble unpacking her game.

Pierce, who now calls France home, overran the world's third-ranked player, breaking Navratilova at love in the fourth game and at 15 in the sixth. Twenty-four minutes into the match, Pierce broke through the first set.

She began the second set as if she had a car double-parked, brabbing a love-40 lead on Navratilova's serve. But Navratilova didn't win more than 1,600 matches by folding.

Instead of heading to the net at every chance, Navratilova stayed back and traded groundstrokes. That meant

Pierce no longer had a target for her passing shots, nor did she have the sharp angles she had in the opening set.

Navratilova gained her second break point on Pierce's serve in the fourth game of the second set. She closed out the break when her forehead approach shot into the corner was returned into the net. It was the only service break of the set, but it was all Navratilova.

The confident Navratilova broke Pierce in the third game of the final set. But any prospects of a gripping victory were quickly dashed when Pierce crushed Navratilova's serve to break back at 15.

Navratilova took the lead again in the seventh game, which went to deuce three times and was the longest one of the match. Navratilova's backhand passing shot then sailed long. Pierce broke back, then broke again in the 10th game.

And Navratilova's hopes for a fifth Virginia Slims title were shelved until her final appearance next year.

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She began the second set as if she had a car double-parked, brabbing a love-40 lead on Navratilova's serve. But Navratilova didn't win more than 1,600 matches by folding.

Instead of heading to the net at every chance, Navratilova stayed back and traded groundstrokes. That meant

Pierce no longer had a target for her passing shots, nor did she have the sharp angles she had in the opening set.

Navratilova gained her second break point on Pierce's serve in the fourth game of the second set. She closed out the break when her forehead approach shot into the corner was returned into the net. It was the only service break of the set, but it was all Navratilova.

The confident Navratilova broke Pierce in the third game of the final set. But any prospects of a gripping victory were quickly dashed when Pierce crushed Navratilova's serve to break back at 15.

Navratilova took the lead again in the seventh game, which went to deuce three times and was the longest one of the match. Navratilova's backhand passing shot then sailed long. Pierce broke back, then broke again in the 10th game.

And Navratilova's hopes for a fifth Virginia Slims title were shelved until her final appearance next year.

Pierce didn't let that bother her, and by the end the fans were roaring for her laser groundstrokes and service returns.

Several times Navratilova muttered "yep" as the ball went whizzing past for a clean winner. On the final point, Pierce slammed a screeching forehand that found the far corner as Navratilova turned and walked off the court. She has seen enough winners in her 21-year professional career to know one.

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12 Somali groups form alliance against Aideed

MOGADISHU (AFP) — Twelve factions opposed to warlord Mohammad Farah Aideed announced Friday that they had formed an alliance and urged U.S. and United Nations troops to stay in Somalia.

"Civil war will again come if the foreign forces do not disarm all the factions before they leave," said General Aideed's rival warlord, self-styled Interim President Ali Mahdi Mohammad, leader of one of the 12 factions that have launched the Somali Salvation Alliance.

"We will not attack, but if Aideed tries to attack any movement or organisation, these 12 movements are ready to defend themselves," Mr. Ali Mahdi said.

Gen. Aideed's artillery war against Mr. Ali Mahdi in 1991 and 1992 ruined most of central Mogadishu. The latest outbreak of fighting has now killed 17 people.

The alliance leaders ruled out face-to-face negotiations with Gen. Aideed unless he observes a ceasefire, disarms his militiamen and recognises local councils set up with U.N. help as he agreed in March under U.N.-brokered peace accords.

Their call for a continued international force in Somalia has set them on a collision course with Gen. Aideed, who emerged Thursday from five months in hiding with a defiant call for foreign troops to quit and the U.N. to reduce its role to humanitarian aid.

Mr. Ali Mahdi told reporters he was "very, very sorry" that the U.N. had lifted the \$25,000 bounty on Gen. Aideed's head. "The killings of foreign soldiers and Somalis are bringing a good reward for Aideed, bringing him to liberty and now he is coming inside with the politicians and enjoying greater prestige," Mr. Ali

Mahdi said.

Visiting U.S. special envoy Robert Oakley has invited Gen. Aideed and the 12 faction leaders to attend a U.N.-sponsored humanitarian conference on Somalia opening in Addis Ababa on Nov. 29.

Mr. Oakley, who was to leave Mogadishu later Friday, said he hoped the meeting, also expected to assume a political dimension would "help the Somalis to pull themselves together."

The United Nations has extended its peacekeeping mandate for another six months until May, promising not to turn its back on Somalia, devastated by civil war and famine and without a government since the 1991 overthrow of dictator Mohammad Siad Barre.

Washington decided to withdraw its troops by March 31 after Aideed militiamen killed 18 U.S. soldiers on Oct. 3. U.N. and U.S. troops hunkering down behind sandbags have already allowed armed Somali militiamen to regain control of Mogadishu's anarchic streets, again infested with armed bandits.

"We want peace, but Aideed is waiting for the U.S. to go, therefore we have to prepare to defend ourselves," said Mohammad Qanyare Afrab, chairman of the alliance's four-day founding congress which closed Friday.

Nigerian peacekeepers guarded the meeting at the Lafawne Hotel, a generator-powered oasis of air-conditioned splendour in Mr. Ali Mahdi's shell-gutted north Mogadishu stronghold.

The 12 allied factions appealed to the international community "not to pull out the U.N. and U.S. peacekeeping forces... until peace and stability are restored and a democratic system is established.

The alliance includes several

factions able to muster sizeable militias, diplomats said.

Among their leaders are one-time Siad Barre supporters such as his son-in-law Mohammad Said Hersi, known as General Morgan, and former rebel groups that fought the dictator's rule.

The alliance claims to enjoy the support of 98 per cent of Somalis. Diplomats dismissed the claim as exaggerated, but said the group did represent a significant number of Somali regions.

Aideed is strong only in four square kilometres in south Mogadishu and two districts in the central regions," Mr. Qanyare said. "We represent 18 regions."

U.N. aide issues warning

A senior United Nations official warned Friday that the international community could abandon Somalia if the forthcoming humanitarian conference on Somalia did not come up with a plan to enable Somalis to take control of their country's affairs.

Steffan de Misturi, representative for the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Somalia, said the meeting, to be held in Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, from Nov. 29 to Dec. 1, came at time when international community was getting "disenchanted" with Somalia.

Mr. De Misturi told a news conference in Nairobi the meeting was an opportunity for the Somalis "to address in an organised way, and say we would like to take the ownership of our future."

"If it doesn't work we may end up in a new Afghanistan, in other words an abandonment of the country and that would be tragic," he added.

He said the meeting was a chance for the possible "beginning of a new Somalia."

Baghdad assails U.N. chemical mission

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — U.N. inspectors arrived here Friday to investigate reports of chemical attacks on marsh Arabs but faced charges they were stalling to avoid progress on lifting the U.N. embargo on Iraq.

The nine-member team of doctors and chemical experts is to travel to the southern marshes to investigate reports that the Iraqi army used chemical weapons on villagers there.

Iraq said Friday the inspectors were refusing to release their findings in order to delay progress towards lifting the U.N. embargo on Iraq.

The official Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted Foreign Minister Mohammad Said Al Sahaf as saying the doctors and chemical experts had kept silent over their findings from a trip to southern Iran earlier this week, "to leave suspicion hanging over Iraq" during talks between Iraqi and U.N. disarmament officials.

The inspection was being carried out "in a hostile manner, with the aim of showing confusion in the U.N. Security Council," Mr. Sahaf said.

The team was refusing to release the results of its investigation in Iran to "prolong the mission while technical and political talks continue" between Iraq and U.N. officials, he added.

However, he said that Iraq would allow the inspectors to go ahead with their mission in the south.

Iraq is seeking an end to the sanctions imposed after its invasion of Kuwait in August 1990. The Security Council extended the embargo on Thursday.

The chemical experts spent three days in the southern Iranian province of Khuzestan, bordering Iraq.

PLO promises honesty with aid

CAIRO (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is hiring a management consultancy and a firm of auditors to help ensure that huge sums of aid money given for the West Bank and Gaza Strip are spent honestly, a senior PLO official said on Thursday.

Aid donors, concerned about reports of corruption and mismanagement in the PLO, insisted at a meeting in Paris this month that there must be clear procedures to track aid money and supervise those responsible for it.

"Two contracts are being negotiated actually, one with an international management consultancy consortium and one with a very famous house for auditing," PLO strategist Nabil Shaath told a news conference when asked how the PLO was responding.

"I think that very soon there will be a public effort to translate these studies into actual norms and forms whereby contracting will be by international public bidding, procurement will be international public bidding, and audited statements will be published periodically."

Mr. Shaath is chairman of an ad-hoc committee coordinating

he said.

"We will go the whole way, not only in assuring the donors but also in assuring our own people."

Donors and many ordinary Palestinians were disturbed that PLO leader Yasser Arafat appointed himself head of the Palestine Emergency Development and Reconstruction Agency (PEDRA), which is due to handle \$2 billion in aid over the next five years.

An outline peace accord signed by Israel and the PLO in September gives Palestinians limited self-government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip for an interim period of five years. A first withdrawal of Israeli troops is due to start on Dec. 13.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Johan Joergen Holst, whose mediation enabled Israel and the PLO to reach the historic accord in August, visited Mr. Arafat at his headquarters in Tunis on Tuesday and diplomats said he raised the donors' concerns.

Mr. Holst is chairman of an ad-hoc committee coordinating

aid to the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Arafat will have to answer donors' questions during a series of visits to Europe in the next three weeks. He was in Spain on Thursday and is due to go to Norway on Nov. 25, Sweden on Nov. 26-27, and Germany at the beginning of December.

Mr. Arafat is also under pressure from critics within the PLO, who complain that he has too much power and the PLO must become more professional if it is to move from being a revolutionary movement to a responsible government.

Executive committee member Suleiman Najab gave Mr. Arafat a petition this week demanding major reforms. It was drafted by Palestinians who support the peace accord but fear Mr. Arafat is failing to implement it properly.

Haider Abdul Shafi, who led Palestinian negotiations in two years of formal Middle East peace talks with Israel in Washington, was the most prominent signatory.

Column 8

Drunk passenger forces plane to land

ABU DHABI (AFP) — A Gulf Air jet on a scheduled flight from Amsterdam to Colombo made an emergency landing at Abu Dhabi Airport after a drunk passenger caused pandemonium, local newspaper reported Friday. The pilot of the airliner, which had around 100 people on board, radioed the airport to ask for permission to land and discharge an inebriated Sri Lankan. The man had been annoying other passengers during the flight Thursday, the paper said. The drunk man was taken away by airport security men and the plane resumed its journey.

Audrey Hepburn's brooch brings over \$50,000

GENEVA (AP) — A sapphire and diamond brooch left by the late Audrey Hepburn to benefit the Motion Picture Actors Home in Los Angeles was auctioned Thursday for 80,000 Swiss francs (\$33,333), double its estimated value. The identity of the purchaser of the actress' brooch, signed by Bulgari of Rome, wasn't immediately known, said a spokesman for the auctioneer, Christie's. The purchaser is also required to pay an auctioneer's commission of 12,000 francs (\$8,000). Hepburn, who worked to help starving children in her final years, died of cancer at her home in the Lake Geneva community of Tolochenaz last Jan. 20. She specified that the brooch should be sold to benefit the home. The brooch, an oval-cut sapphire weighing 20.58 carats surrounded by a cluster of pear-shaped diamonds, was estimated before the auction to be worth 30,000-40,000 francs (\$20,000-\$26,667).

Stalin's 'living' portrait

MOSCOW (AP) — A portrait of Josef Stalin continued a life of its own long after the Soviet dictator's death, emanating glowing radioactivity, officials said Wednesday. The engraving of Stalin on a metal plate was covered by a layer of radium with a radioactive level of 200 microcuries, about 10,000 times higher than the normal level, according to nuclear safety officials. The engraving was presented as a gift to Stalin from collective farmers of Soviet Central Asia in 1944 and was stored in the Revolution Museum. The radioactive substance was used to make the portrait glow. The portrait was recently hurried to a special dump site near Moscow when the danger was detected. It was not known when the portrait was last on display.

About half of Canada's women report abuse

OTTAWA (AP) — About half of Canadian women 18 and older say they have suffered physical or sexual abuse at the hands of men, according to a survey of 12,300 women. Even when more minor incidents like unwanted sexual touching were excluded, 42 per cent of the women said they were victims of violence, said Statistics Canada, which conducted the survey. One in four experienced violence at the hands of a current or past marital partner. The survey, released Thursday, was conducted between February and June. Women were asked in telephone interviews whether they had experienced violence at the hands of strangers or men they knew from age 16 onward. The study defined violence as incidents of sexual or physical assault that could result in charges, ranging from unwanted touching to attacking, inflicting severe injury. Sexual violence was reported by 51 per cent of the women. The survey also found that children witnessed violence in four of 10 households in which it took place, and showed a strong pattern of family violence. Statistics Canada said its findings were accurate to within one percentage point. The most prevalent forms of marital violence reported were pushing, grabbing and shoving, followed by threats, slapping, kicking, biting and hitting with fists. Women were more likely to be assaulted by men they knew than by a stranger. Many women more than once. And alcohol was often a prominent factor in household violence, the survey found.

Loss of incumbent deputies reflects shifting priorities of electorate

By Marian M. Shashin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Only 26 of the 64 former deputies who sought reelection to the Lower House of Parliament on Nov. 8, succeeded. Political observers and commentators say that the failure of the 38 was a reflection of how the priorities and attitudes of politically active Jordanians have changed over the last four years.

In the more industrial areas like Zarqa, Mafraq and Amman's Fourth District as well as the Central Bedouin district changes to popular representation were less than in other larger districts such as Karak, Balqa, Irbid and Amman's Third and Fifth Districts. In the "industrial districts," at least 50 per cent of the incumbents were reelected. In the larger districts 33 per cent of the incumbents were reelected.

In smaller electoral districts such as Madaba (Amman's sixth District), Jerash, Ajloun, Ramtha and Bani Kuraana and the Southern Bedouin districts no incumbent deputy won reelection. The election results appear to be directly related to how the electorate saw it's immediate interests, specifically its economic well-being. The election results in most of the areas where the Islamic Action Front (IAF) failed to gain seats was largely a reflection of the economic interests rather than political promises.

Most of the successful non-Islamist candidates promised job creation and economic improvements.

The IAF candidates, on the other hand, stressed political issues, often related to the peace process and "foreign affairs" issues such as Palestine and the oppression of pious Muslims in other countries.

The IAF

Eight of the 18 IAF deputies, including two allied Muslim Brotherhood deputies, are Jordanians of Palestinian origin. This means that just over half the Jordanians of Palestinian origin in the Lower House (a total of 14) are Islamists. The voter turnout reached only 30 per cent among Jordanians of Palestinian origin, according to political analysts at the Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Centre. The high success rate of Islamic candidates among this part of the population,

conservatively estimated to be 40 per cent of Jordan's population, indicates that among those Palestinians who are politically active, the prevailing mood was to accept the IAF slogan of "Islam was the solution."

While the 11th Parliament contains several relatively "moderate" IAF members — most of them of Transjordanian origin — the IAF incumbents, with one exception — Abdul Rahim Ekour from Irbid — form the hardline political core of the IAF. The more "moderate" former IAF deputies that lost their election bid include former House Speaker Abdul Latif Arabyat, Fuad Khalafat, Abdul Hafith Al Alawi, Mohammad Al Azzaideh and Talal Al Omari.

More hardline Islamists like Mohammad Oweida (Balqa), Abdul Majid Al Aqtash (Madaba) and Suleiman Al Saad Al Khalaf (Jerash) were elected. Mr. Oweida and Mr. Aqtash are Jordanians of Palestinian origin which replaced Transjordanian IAF members in their constituencies. Unlike Mr. Oweida and Mr. Aqtash, Mr. Khalaf broke IAF grounds in Jerash where no IAF deputy was previously elected. Also, unlike the other two newcomers to Parliament, his constituency was not Palestinian but predominantly tribal and Transjordanian.

In sum, the hardline IAF candidates were successful in their reelection bid while the more moderate or docile ones were not.

Two independent Islamists, Jamal Saraiheh (Karak) and Abdul Baqri Gammie (Zarka), managed to get reelected while Ali Fakhri (Amman's First District) and Yousef Mbeideen (Karak) did not.

Mr. Mbeideen and Mr. Fakhri both served in the Cabinet of Mudar Badran. Mr. Fakhri was considered an individualist hardliner. Mr. Mbeideen was seen as a moderate team player.

The left

Among prominent leftists, pan-Arabs and liberals, the trend was almost exactly the opposite from that of the Islamists. Among incumbents representing this part of the political spectrum, which are exclusively Transjordanian, most hardliners lost seats in favour of more perceived moderate new-comers.

Of the eight pan-Arabs, liberals and leftists who sought reelection, only two,

and Bassam Haddadin (Zarka) and Abdul Karim Al Dugmeh (Mafrat) were reelected.

Pan-Arabs Husni Sbiab (Irbid), Hussein Mujalli (Jeras), liberals Faris Nabulsi, Fakhri Kawar, Mansour Murad (all from Amman's Third District) and leftist Issa Madanat (Karak) all failed in their reelection bid.

The group of eight was a leading force behind the 1989-92 anti-corruption campaign and were among the advocates for the pro-Iraq stand that Jordanians took during the Gulf crisis. Mr. Nabulsi was one of the main advocates of secular rights in the Lower House.

Four former liberal, pan-Arab and leftist deputies did not run for reelection. They were Deeb Marji (Irbid), Saleem Zoubi and Mohammad Dardour (Ramtha) and Mohammad Faris Tarawneh (Karak).

Toujan Faisal, Samir Habashneh (Karak), Mustapha Shucikat (Balqa), Abdul Hafith Al Shakhaneh (Madaba), Mohammad Daoudieh (Tafleib) and Khalil Haddadin (Amman's Third District) are all pan-Arab, liberal and leftist newcomers to the House and it remains to be seen if they will advocate as much dialogue in the Lower House as their predecessors.

The Christians

The nine Christian seats appeared to have gone to more traditional community leaders.

In the 1989 elections, five of the nine successful Christian candidates were believed to have Muslim Brotherhood (IAF) backing. By backing socially conservative Christian candidates the Brotherhood won their support in the House on common issues.

All the Christian deputies who were backed by the Muslim Brotherhood in 1989 ran for reelection but only one, Fawzi Shaker Twaement (Balqa), was reelected. The others — Sa'ad Haddadin (Madaba), Jamal Haddadin (Ajloun), Fakhri Kawar and Abdul Zreikat (Karak) were almost all replaced by conservative tribal-oriented deputies. The only exception was in Amman Third District, where Khalil Haddadin, a Ba'athist, won the Christian seat.

Many observers attribute the changes to the "Palestinian vote" that went to two Baqqa camp candidates. The other three seats could have been won by at least three of the four remaining candidates who were running for reelection, but neither IAF candidates Abdul Latif Arabyat and Ibrahim Khreisat nor the independent Awni Basir were able to collect

sufficiently politicised or tribal votes to get reelected.

In the city of Salt, provincial centre of the Balqa district, tribal voters were so scattered that it allowed politicised candidates such as Ali Statti (who got the secular Palestinian votes). Mohammad Oweida (Oweida) and Mustapha Shueikat (leftist votes) to receive the top votes in the district.

In the city of Irbid, three of nine seats were retained by incumbent deputies, Ahmad Kofahi, Abdul Rahim Ekour and Yekhata party leader Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh.

In the old House, the Muslim Brotherhood — now the IAF — had three deputies in addition to two independent Islamists. That meant five of the district's eight Muslim seats were held by Islamists. The other three were held by Christians.

In the city of Ajloun the three veteran incumbents all lost in their reelection bid. The main change in the three-seat district is that an IAF member was